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JULIAN H. STEWARD

INDIANS IN THE WAR



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IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF
THOSE WHO DIED
IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY.
THEY STAND IN THE UNBROKEN LINE
OF PATRIOTS WHO HAVE DARED TO DIE
THAT FREEDOM MIGHT LIVE, AND GROW,
AND INCREASE ITS BLESSINGS.
FREEDOM LIVES,
AND THROUGH IT THEY LIVE—
IN A WAY THAT HUMBLES
THE UNDERTAKINGS OF MOST MEN.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

INDIANS IN THE WAR

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The material in this pamphlet was collected for the 1945 Memorial Number of *Indians at Work*, before the magazine was discontinued because of the paper shortage. Many devoted workers spent much time and effort to get these stories, and the photographs which accompany the lists were loaned by the families of the boys whose names will be found here. We wish to express our gratitude to all of those who made this record possible.

The casualty lists and the lists of awards and decorations continue those begun in *Indians at Work* for May-June 1943 and carried on in the November-December 1943, May-June 1944, and September-October 1944 issues. They are not complete, and it is hoped that when the peace has come, the whole story of the Indian contribution to the victory may be gathered up into one volume.

Awards of the Purple Heart have not been indicated here because every soldier wounded in action against the enemy is entitled to the decoration, and the award should be taken for granted.

NOVEMBER 1945

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HONOR FOR INDIAN HEROISM

The war has ended in victory for the United Nations, and after a troubled period of readjustment and reorganization, peace will come at last. The story of the Indians' contribution to the winning of the war has been told only in part; and new material will be coming in for many months. As one of the Sioux boys says, "As a rule nowadays the fellows don't go in for heroics." But already the Indian record is impressive. In the spring of 1945, there were 21,767 Indians in the Army, 1,910 in the Navy, 121 in the Coast Guard, and 723 in the Marines. These figures do not include officers, for whom no statistics are available. Several hundred Indian women are in the various branches of the services. The Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota, estimates that at least fifty girls from that jurisdiction are in uniform.

The Office of Indian Affairs has recorded 71 awards of the Air Medal, 51 of the Silver Star, 47 of the Bronze Star Medal, 34 of the Distinguished Flying Cross, and two of the Congressional Medal of Honor. There are undoubtedly many more which have not been reported. Many of these ribbons are decorated with oak leaf clusters awarded in lieu of additional medals. It is not unusual to see an Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, or twelve, or even fourteen.

The casualty lists are long. They come from theatres of war all over the world. There were many Indians in the prison camps of the Philippines after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and later there were many more on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. There were Indians in the 45th Division in Sicily and Italy. They were at Anzio, and they took part in the invasion on D-Day in Normandy. A Ute Indian, LeRoy Hamlin, was with a small troop which made the first contact with the Russians across the Elbe on April 25. Another Ute, Harvey Natchees, was the first American soldier to ride into the center of

Berlin. Pfc. Ira Hayes, Pima, of the Marines, was one of the six men who raised the flag on the summit of Mt. Suribachi. Once in a while, an Indian diving into a foxhole when shells began to burst, would find himself face to face with another member of his race, and they would start talking about Indian problems as they waited for the enemy fire to cease. When there was only one Indian in an outfit, he was inevitably called Chief, which amused him and perhaps pleased him a little.

The Indian people at home have matched the record of their fighting men. More than forty thousand left the reservations during each of the war years to take jobs in ordnance depots, in aircraft factories, on the railroads, and in other war industries. The older men, the women, and the children, who stayed at home, increased their production of food in spite of the lack of help. The Indians invested more than \$17,000,000 of restricted funds in war bonds, and their individual purchases probably amounted to twice that sum. They subscribed liberally to the Red Cross and to the Army and Navy Relief societies. The mothers of the soldiers organized War Mothers clubs in their communities, and every soldier received letters and gifts while he was in the service. The clubs helped to entertain the boys who came home on furlough, and now that the war is over, they are making plans for war memorials in honor of the fallen.

Reflecting the heroic spirit of Indians at war in every theater of action, the list of those specially selected to receive military honors grows steadily. We shall never know of all the courageous acts performed "with utter disregard for personal safety," but the proved devotion of all Indian peoples on the home front and the conspicuous courage of their sons and daughters in the various services entitle them to share in common the honors bestowed upon the few here noted.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

The blue star-sprinkled ribbon of the highest award of all is given for "conspicuous gallantry at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty." Relatively few of these medals have been given, and the nation may well be proud of the fact that two Indians thus far have won it. The story of Lt. Ernest Childers, Creek, was told in *Indians at Work* for May-June 1944; that of Lt. Jack Montgomery, Cherokee, in the January-February number, 1945.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

The highest aviation honor is given for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. The ribbon is blue, with a white-bordered red stripe in the center and white stripes near the ends. Thirty or more Indians have been awarded this medal

T-Sgt. Harold E. Rogers, Seneca, with his flying mascot Mister



thus far, and their stories have been told in various issues of *Indians at Work*.

Mention has already been made of Lt. William R. Fredenberg, Menominee, of Wisconsin, who wears this ribbon and also has the Air Medal with seven oak leaf clusters. The citation for the DFC reads as follows:

"Lieutenant Fredenberg demonstrated superior skill in the execution of a dive-bombing attack upon a heavily defended marshalling yard wherein he personally destroyed three locomotives and thereafter in the face of heavy and accurate enemy fire remained in the target area strafing installations until his ammunition was exhausted. The outstanding flying ability and tactical proficiency which he exhibited on this occasion reflected the highest credit upon himself and his organization."

Sgt. Shuman Shaw, a full-blood Paiute from California, was wounded on his third mission as a tail-gunner on a B-24 Liberator, but he stayed with his guns and shot down two of the enemy, with three more probably destroyed. During his 22nd mission, while raiding strategic installations at Budapest, he was again seriously wounded. On both occasions he was given plasma. Sgt. Shaw has the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Presidential Unit Citation, and the Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster.

AIR MEDAL, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

Harold E. Rogers, Seneca from Miami, Oklahoma, was reported missing in action on July 3, 1944, when his plane failed to return from a mission over Budapest. Sgt. Rogers had flown 25 missions with the 8th Air Force in England, and then served as instructor in the United States for six months. He went back into action, this time with the 15th Air Force, based in Italy. He wore the Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. The Purple Heart was awarded to him posthumously. His wife, a Potawatomi from Kansas, who now lives in Hollywood, was a student at Haskell Institute with her husband, and Sgt. Rogers was studying law at the time

he entered the service. He also attended Sherman Institute and Riverside Junior College.

SILVER STAR TO A YOUNG ARTIST

A soldier who is cited for gallantry in action, when that gallantry does not warrant the award of a Medal of Honor or a Distinguished Service Cross, is given the Silver Star.

This decoration was awarded posthumously to Ben Quintana, a Keres, from Cochiti Pueblo. According to the citation, Ben was "an ammunition carrier in a light machine gun squadron charged with protection of the right flank of his troop which was counterattacked by superior numbers." The gunner was killed and the assistant gunner severely wounded. "Private Quintana," the citation continues, "refused to retire from this hazardous position and gallantly rushed forward to the silenced gun and delivered a withering fire into the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties. While so engaged he was mortally wounded. By this extraordinary courage he repulsed the counterattack and prevented the envelopment of the right flank of his troop. Private Quintana's unflinching devotion to duty and heroism under fire inspired his troop to attack and seize the enemy strong point."

With Ben Quintana's death the country has lost one of its most promising young artists. At the age of 15, he won first prize over 80 contestants, of whom 7 were Indians, for a poster to be used in the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebration. Later, he won first prize and \$1,000 in an *American Magazine* contest in which there were 52,587 entries.

SILVER STAR TO SHERMAN GRADUATE

Captain Leonard Lowry, a graduate of Sherman Institute, also wears the Silver Star. He was a first lieutenant at the time of the citation, which says: "He was advancing with an infantry force of 500 men when they were halted by the enemy and the leading elements were pinned down. It was imperative that this force get through. Lt. Lowry assumed command and directed temporary security measures. He then organized a small combat patrol and personally led it in storming the enemy elements that were delaying the



Pfc. Ben Quintana, gifted artist of Cochiti Pueblo, awarded the Silver Star posthumously for gallantry in action.
Photo by Harold D. Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

unit's advance." Capt. Lowry has been wounded several times.

LED THE WAY FOR TANKS

The Shoshones proudly claim Marine Pfc. Leonard A. Webber, of Fort Hall, Idaho, who received his Silver Star "for gallantry and intrepidity while serving with the Second Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, from November 22 to November 23, 1943. During this period, when radio communication was out, he performed duties as runner between the tank battalion command post, tanks, and infantry front line positions, with utter disregard for his own personal safety in the face of heavy enemy gunfire. His skill and devotion to duty contributed greatly to the maintaining of communication of tank units. His conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity were in keeping with the highest tradition of the United States Naval Service."

Later, for action in 1944, Leonard Webber, now a Corporal, received the Bronze Star. This decoration is awarded for meritorious or



The parents of Blaine Queen, Cherokee, receive his Silver Star

heroic achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States. The citation for the Bronze Star reads:

"For meritorious achievement in action against the enemy on Saipan and Tinian, Marianas Islands, from 15 June to 1 August, 1944, while serving as a reconnaissance man in a Marine tank battalion. With aggressive determination and fearless devotion to duty Corporal Webber reconnoitered routes of advance for tanks in the face of intense enemy fire. On one occasion, he led a tank platoon over exceedingly dangerous and perilous terrain, while under heavy mortar and small-arms fire, to support the infantry advance and make it possible for his tank platoon to inflict severe casualties on the enemy. His cool courage and outstanding ability contributed in a large measure to the success of the tank operation. His conduct throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

SILVER STAR FOR A CHEROKEE

The mother and father of Pvt. Blaine Queen received the Silver Star posthumously awarded to their son for heroism in action in Germany. Pvt. Queen, a Cherokee from North Carolina, was with a platoon engaged in sharp action with

the enemy. They were under heavy fire from nearby enemy positions, and when their ammunition began to run dangerously low, Pvt. Queen volunteered to leave his foxhole and go for the needed supplies. As he ran he was mortally wounded, but in spite of his wound he kept on toward his destination until death overtook him.

A POTAWATOMI LEADS THE WAY

Pfc. Albert Wahweotten, Potawatomi from Kansas, received the Silver Star from his commanding general last February in Germany. According to the citation, Pfc. Wahweotten, armed with an M-1 rifle and a bazooka, worked his way 200 yards beyond the front lines to a house occupied by the enemy. In spite of heavy fire, he crawled to within ten yards of the house, which he set on fire with the bazooka. Then he went into the burning building and captured twelve Germans, eliminating the last enemy resistance in the town.

INITIATIVE, BRAVERY, AND GALLANTRY

An Iowa-Choctaw, also from Kansas, was another winner of the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the Germans. When his superior officer was disabled, Pfc. Thurman E. Nanomantube took over the duties of section leader of a heavy machine gun section, and with complete disregard for his own safety ran

across fifty yards of open ground, swept by heavy fire, in order to help a gunner whose gun was not working properly. When the battalion was pinned down by artillery fire, he gave first aid to two wounded men and handled another skillfully in order to keep him from becoming the victim of combat exhaustion. The citation praises Pfc. Nanomantube for his initiative, bravery, and gallantry.

DECORATION FOR A PAPAGO

An engineers outfit, in combat for 165 continuous days on Luzon, needed the bulldozer which Pfc. Norris L. Galvez, Papago of Sells, Arizona, was driving up the road. Pfc. Norris was told that the Japs had two automatic weapons firing across the road ahead, but he decided that the bulldozer must go through and unhesitatingly drove the unprotected machine through the field of fire, an action which brought him a citation and the Silver Star.

HERO'S SON RECEIVES MEDAL

Alec Hodge is only six years old, but he knows what war means. He knows, too, the pride with which soldiers receive their medals, for on Alec's small chest was recently pinned the Bronze Star posthumously awarded to his father, Pfc. Otto Hodge, a Yurok-Hoopa, who was killed in action in Italy. The youngster stood straight, as befits the son of a warrior, and listened to the words of the citation: "For heroic achievement in action against the enemy from September 10 to September 23, 1944."

Then he solemnly shook the proffered hand of Brigadier General Oscar B. Abbott, who made the award. The ceremony was held at the Arcata Naval Auxiliary Air Station near Eureka, California, on April 6, 1945.

Alec has two uncles in the service. One, Fireman Henry Hodge, is on sea duty in the South Pacific, while the other, Pvt. James Hodge, is serving in Europe. Both uncles are graduates of Sherman Institute and are the sons of Mrs. Carrie Hodge of Trinidad, California.

ORDEAL BY FIRE

The citation accompanying the Bronze Star Medal awarded to Pvt. Houston Stevens, Kickapoo from Shawnee, Oklahoma, reads:

"For heroic achievement near St. Raphael, France, on 15 August 1944. Struck by an aerial bomb as it neared shore during the invasion of Southern France, LST 282 was burning fiercely and ammunition aboard was exploding continuously. Unmindful of the intense heat and the exploding ammunition, Pvt. Stevens manned a 50-caliber machine gun located within ten yards of the explosion. Though his hair and eyebrows were singed by the spreading flames, he remained at his post and continued to fire the gun at the enemy plane. By his devotion to duty, Pvt. Stevens prevented additional damage by the plane. His action reflects credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

WITH THE FAMOUS IVY LEAF

Sgt. Perry Skenandore, Oneida from Wisconsin, wears two rows of ribbons, as well as the blue bar for the Presidential Unit Citation. He has been awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, and the Soldier's Medal. His European theater ribbon carries three battle stars and the bronze arrow which stands for the invasion of Normandy. Sgt. Skenandore is a member of the 4th Infantry Division, the Ivy Leaf, a fighting outfit which is described by a *Stars and Stripes* correspondent as follows:

"After 199 days, ending March 9, in continuous contact with the German army, the 4th Division closed a chapter that carried it through some of the most famous battles of the present war.

"Starting on August 24 with the headlong rush into Paris, which they liberated the next day, the 4th's men never lost sight of the grey-uniformed Wehrmacht until they had it on the run towards the Rhine.

"Included in the nearly seven months of grinding up Nazi hordes were the mad dash across Northern France and Belgium; the liberation of such towns as Chauny, St. Quentin, St. Hubert, Bastogne, and St. Vith. The doughs never stopped their eastward drive until they had bowled through the Siegfried Line. The 4th Division was the first unit to enter German soil on September 11.

"History has recorded their successful but

bloody Battle of the Huertgen Forest and their magnificent stand before the city of Luxembourg in those dark days of December, when, according to Lt. Gen. George Patton, Jr., 'a tired division halted the left shoulder of the German thrust into the American lines and saved the city of Luxembourg.'

"From this action the Ivy Leaf Division went over to the offensive, crossing the Sure River and eating into the bulge the enemy had built up. Switching to the St. Vith sector, they fought their way through the Siegfried Line in exactly the same place where they had pushed through in September. This made four times they had passed through the maze of steel and concrete that was once considered almost impregnable."

Sgt. Skenandore has a good deal to tell about his division and its accomplishments against the Nazis, but little information about himself. The ribbons, however, speak for him.

HELD THE LINES

The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to Corporal Calvin Flying Bye, Sioux, of Little Eagle, South Dakota, "for heroic achievement in Germany on 29 and 30 November 1944. . . During these two days, when his division attacked a fortified enemy town, communication lines between the forward observer and his battalion were severed. In spite of heavy enemy fire which was falling not more than 15 yards from him, he checked the lines and constantly maintained them without getting any sleep for 48 hours. His courage and devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself and the military service."

AN ALASKAN SCORES

Pfc. Herbert Bremner, Tlingit, of Yakutat, Alaska, has been given the Bronze Star for heroic action in Holland:

"While the Anti-Tank Platoon which was supporting the assault battalion was moving its weapons forward to engage four enemy tanks which were holding up the progress of the battalion, two of the prime movers were damaged by intense mortar and machine gun fire, and it was necessary to repair them before they could be used to move the weapons into position. Without regard for his personal

safety, Private Bremner manned the machine gun, which was in an exposed position on top of one of the vehicles. His determined, accurate fire forced the enemy tanks to withdraw, thus permitting the battalion to advance to its objective. The high standard of courage of Private Bremner was a large factor in enabling the battalion to gain its objective and is a distinct credit to this soldier and the military service."

INSPIRED HIS COMRADES

Marion W. McKeever, Flathead, from Montana, was awarded the Bronze Star posthumously "for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, on March 10, 1944. During a counterattack to destroy the enemy forces, when his platoon made an advance against enemy positions, Pvt. McKeever moved up aggressively to engage the enemy. Moving up as far as possible he crossed a machine gun lane and the enemy opened fire, killing him instantly. Because of his daring movement in spite of the heavy fire, he was one of the most forward men of the platoon. His action was cool and brave and was an inspiration to all who served with him."

THE BRONZE STAR FOR AN INFANTRYMAN

A posthumous award of the Bronze Star Medal was made to Cpl. Jack E. Mattz, Yurok-Smith River Indian from Grants Pass, Oregon. During an assault on enemy lines in Holland, Cpl. Mattz crept forward toward a dugout containing a large number of the enemy, killed several of them with his sub-machine gun, and when his ammunition ran out, accounted for the rest by using hand grenades. A few hours later he was killed by shell fire.

SAVED BY PARTISANS

Two Indian gunners with the 15th Air Force, based in Italy, had similar stories to tell of parachute jumps in Balkan territory. S-Sgt. Cornelius Wakolee, Potawatomi, from Kansas, was forced to bail out over Yugoslavia when his Liberator bomber was hit by heavy flak. He was reported missing on October 14, and returned to duty some six weeks later, after a long walk, guided across enemy-held

territory by Yugoslav partisans. Some months afterward, T-Sgt. Ray Gonyea, from the Onondaga Reservation, New York, made a similar jump and landed in a village held by the partisans, who helped him and his crew back to their base—after an hilarious celebration. Sgt. Gonyea holds the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters, and the Purple Heart. Sgt. Wakolee has three clusters to the Air Medal.

PURPLE HEART, FOUR CLUSTERS

Danny B. Marshall, Creek, from Holdenville, Oklahoma, has evaded death dozens of times and has been wounded eight times. Five of his wounds required hospital treatment, but the other three times he had first aid and did not report at a hospital. He has been hit in the face, head, arms, leg, and back, and has the Purple Heart with four clusters, the Bronze Star, the Good Conduct medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and five battle stars for service in Italy, including the Anzio beachhead and Rome, and the invasion of Southern France.

A SUBMARINE VETERAN

"The greatest thrill of all," said John Redday, Sioux, from South Dakota, "was to pass through the Golden Gate and set foot again on American soil." This remark was made after 21 months' service in a submarine patrolling South Pacific waters. During this time the sub sank fourteen and damaged seven enemy vessels. Among them was one of Japan's largest freighters, which was destroyed by gunfire alone.

The thrills and dangers of submarine warfare were many, according to Redday. Once a sub-chaser, disguised as a transport, discovered them while they were surfaced, and depth charges fell all around them before they could submerge. The charges were so terrific that the overhead motors were sheared off. Another time an enemy destroyer caught their propguard with a grappling iron and pulled them forty feet toward the surface before they could get away. In escaping they dived far below normal depth and the pressure was so great that water leaked in from all sides.

Redday was transferred to the Veterans' Hospital at Minneapolis a year ago because of



John Redday

tuberculosis, and is slowly improving in the free air of his homeland.

AN NAVAJO FIGHTS ON TWO FRONTS

Dragging one wounded soldier, helping support another, his own back and legs torn by shrapnel, a twenty-year-old Navajo made his way across three hundred yards of knee-deep snow. Safe in his own lines again, he did not bother to go to the aid station. This is only one of the stories told about Sgt. Clifford Et-sitty, a star patrol scout of the Western front. Another time he was within 30 yards of the enemy when a machine gun opened up on his patrol. "The Chief," as he is known in the Army, flattened out and with six shots finished the half-dozen Nazis who barred his way.

Et-sitty received his first Purple Heart on Attu, where he killed 40 Japs in 20 days. This was night ambush detail. Clad in white snow suits, the soldiers lay in wait for enemies and

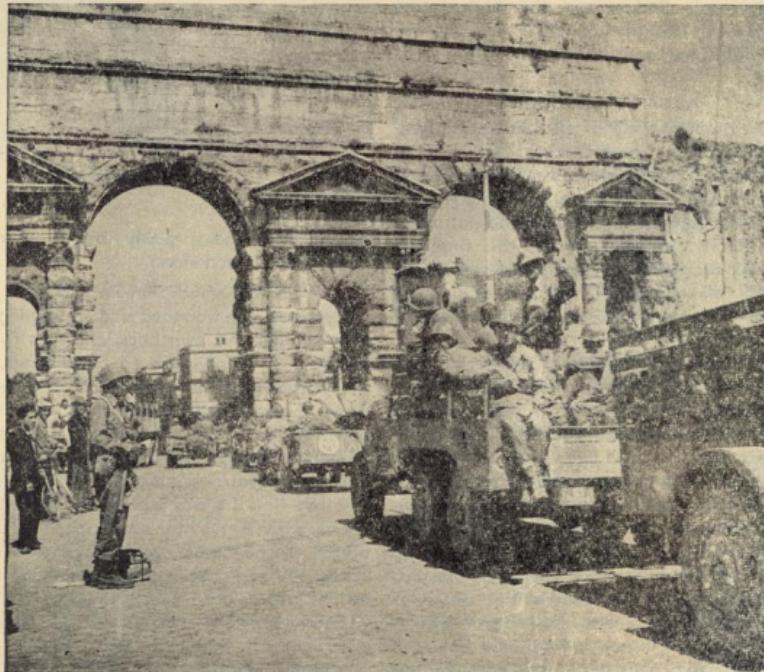
picked them off as they approached. The cold, dangerous work ended when a bursting mortar shell smashed the Navajo's jaw and sent him to the hospital for seven months. As soon as he was discharged, he was sent to the 99th Division and continued his remarkable career on the German front.

FORESIGHT AND SOUND DECISION

The Bronze Star has also been received by Staff Sgt. David E. Kenote, Wisconsin Menominee, "for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in France, from 1 August

1944 to 31 October 1944. Sgt. Kenote inaugurated a system of stock records and a procedure for requisitioning which enabled the Adjutant General, Third United States Army, successfully to supply and distribute War Department publications and blank forms to Third Army troops. The foresight of this non-commissioned officer, and his careful planning and energetic execution achieved continuous supply during all phases of a rapidly moving operation. His plans were simple and workable, and his decisions were sound. The zealous devotion to duty of Sgt. Kenote reflects great credit upon himself and the military forces of the United States."

Sgt. Jimmy Dailey, Apache, stands guard at the gateway to Rome as the U.S. Army enters the city



AWARDS FOR VALOR

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Lt. Jack C. Montgomery Cherokee, Oklahoma
 Lt. Ernest Childers Creek, Oklahoma

SILVER STAR

S/Sgt. Francis B. Brave	Sioux, Oklahoma
Lt. William Sixkiller, Jr.	Cherokee, Oklahoma
Pfc. Warren Gullickson	Sioux, South Dakota
Pfc. James R. Alexander	Lummi, Washington
Cpl. Leonard Webber	Shoshone, Idaho
Lt. James Sulphur	Creek, Oklahoma
T/4 Roger K. Paul	Blackfeet, Montana
Sgt. Knowlton Merritt	Klamath-Modoc, Oregon
Sgt. Perry Skenandore	Oneida, Wisconsin
Pfc. Ben Quintana	Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico
Cpl. Vincent Village Center	Sioux, South Dakota
T/Sgt. Joseph Lawrence	Sioux, South Dakota
Pfc. Francis Shaw	Paiute, Nevada
Pfc. Philip Kowice	Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico
Lt. Jack C. Montgomery	Cherokee, Oklahoma
Sgt. Bob Allen	Choctaw, Mississippi
Pvt. Blaine Queen	Cherokee, North Carolina
Pvt. Eugene Roubideaux	Sioux, South Dakota
Pfc. Alonzo Enos	Pima, Arizona
Pfc. Albert Wahweotten	Potawatomi, Kansas
Sgt. Clifford Etsitty	Navajo, New Mexico
Bert G. Eaglehorse	Sioux, South Dakota
Pfc. George W. Walker	Cherokee, North Carolina
Sgt. Leo Upshaw	Navajo, New Mexico
Pfc. Thurman E. Nanomantube	Iowa-Choctaw, Kansas
Pfc. Norris L. Galvez	Papago, Arizona
Pvt. Vincent Hunts Horses	Sioux, South Dakota

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

Lt. William R. Fredenberg	Menominee, Wisconsin
Lt. Richard Balenti	Cheyenne-Haida, Oklahoma
S/Sgt. Peter N. Jackson	Hoopa, California
S/Sgt. Shuman Shaw	Paiute, California
S/Sgt. Neil McKinnon	Yurok, California (1 cluster)
S/Sgt. Alfred Dalpino	Shoshone, Idaho
T/Sgt. Theodore S. Breiner	Sioux, North Dakota
S/Sgt. Ernest DuBray	Blackfeet, Montana (3 clusters)
Lt. Alfred Houser	Apache, Oklahoma (1 cluster)
S/Sgt. Albert Lopez	Delaware, Oklahoma
Lt. Edward Tinker	Osage, Oklahoma (2 clusters)
S/Sgt. Archie Hawkins	Sioux, South Dakota
S/Sgt. Steve Brown	Paiute, Nevada
T/Sgt. Harold E. Rogers	Seneca, Oklahoma
S-Sgt. Robert C. Kirkaldie	Assiniboine, Montana



S-Sgt. Francis B. Brave



T-4 Roger K. Paul

Pfc. Alonzo Enos





Pfc. James R. Alexander



S-Sgt. Albert Lopez

Lt. Charles Edward Harris



AWARDS FOR VALOR

AIR MEDAL

S/Sgt. Roger Worlee	Paiute, Nevada (9 clusters)
S/Sgt. Shuman Shaw	Paiute, California (3 clusters)
T/Sgt. Waldron A. Frazier	Sioux, South Dakota
S/Sgt. Cornelius L. Wakolee	Potawatomi, Okla. (3 clusters)
S/Sgt. Clifton J. Rabideaux	Chippewa, Minn. (5 clusters)
S/Sgt. Peter N. Jackson	Hoopa, California
T/Sgt. Oliver Gibbs	Chippewa, Minnesota (3 clusters)
Lt. Charles Smith	Bannock, Idaho
S/Sgt. Alfred Dalpino	Shoshone, Idaho (12 clusters)
Lt. John Cook	Mohawk, New York
T/Sgt. Orus Baxter, Jr.	Creek, Oklahoma
S/Sgt. Abe Zuni	Isleta Pueblo, N. M. (3 clusters)
T/Sgt. Forrest J. Gerard	Blackfeet, Montana
S/Sgt. Jesse LaBuff	Blackfeet, Montana (2 clusters)
Sgt. Floyd Monroe	Blackfeet, Montana (1 cluster)
Lt. Kenneth M. Lee	Sioux, South Dakota (1 cluster)
Pfc. Albert E. Fairbanks	Chippewa, Minnesota (1 cluster)
S/Sgt. Earl M. Thomas	Lummi, Washington (1 cluster)
Sgt. Cloyd I. Goody	Apache, Oklahoma
T/Sgt. Kent C. Ware	Kiowa, Oklahoma (2 clusters)
Lt. Myers Wahnee	Comanche, Oklahoma (clusters)
S/Sgt. Fred B. Larmer	Sioux, South Dakota
Sgt. John C. Rustemeyer	Sioux, South Dakota
T/Sgt. Cleveland J. Bordeaux	Sioux, S. Dak. (4 clusters)
Sgt. Lawrence R. Morris	Iowa, Kansas
S/Sgt. John Lee Red eagle	Quapaw, Oklahoma
S/Sgt. Albert Lopez	Delaware, Oklahoma (1 cluster)
S/Sgt. Glenn Black	Quileute, Washington (4 clusters)
Sgt. Joseph Black	Quileute, Washington
Lt. John C. Dirickson	Osage, Oklahoma (1 cluster)
S/Sgt. Blaze Savage	Chippewa, Minnesota
S/Sgt. Archie Hawkins	Sioux, South Dakota
S/Sgt. Steve Brown	Paiute, Nevada
T/Sgt. Harold E. Rogers	Seneca, Oklahoma (9 clusters)
Lt. Charles E. Harris	Pawnee, Oklahoma (1 cluster)
S-Sgt. Robert C. Kirkaldie	Assiniboine, Montana (3 clusters)

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (BRITISH)

Lt. Gilmore C. Daniel (RCAF)	Osage, Oklahoma
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DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (BRITISH)

Lt. Gilmore C. Daniel (RCAF)	Osage, Oklahoma
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SOLDIER'S MEDAL

Sgt. Perry Skenandore	Oneida, Wisconsin
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AWARDS FOR VALOR

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Pfc. Herbert M. Bremner	Tlingit, Alaska
S/Sgt. David E. Kenote	Menominee, Wisconsin
Pfc. William A. Davis	Chippewa, North Dakota
Cpl. Samuel Powvall	Mission, California
Pfc. Bernard Tracy	Navajo, New Mexico
Pfc. Otto Hodge	Yurok, California
Cpl. Leonard Webber	Shoshone, Idaho
Cpl. Jimmy Begay	Navajo, New Mexico
Sgt. Louis Provost	Omaha, South Dakota
Pfc. Harvey Natchees	Ute, Utah
Pfc. Danny B. Marshall	Creek, Oklahoma
T/5 Calvin Dailey	Otoe, Oklahoma
Pfc. Roy Toledo	Navajo, New Mexico
Walter Key Biye, AOM 2/c	Navajo, Arizona
Pfc. Augustine Smith	Paiute-Klamath, Oregon
S/Sgt. Walter J. Roberts	Seminole, Oklahoma
Cpl. Calvin Flying Bye	Sioux, South Dakota
Cpl. Bert Orben Good	Chippewa, Minnesota
T/5 Warren Adams	Blackfeet-Gros Ventre, Montana
Lt. Myron W. Anderson	Blackfeet, Montana
Pvt. Marion McKeever	Flathead, Montana
Sgt. Perry Skenandore	Oneida, Wisconsin
Pfc. Joe C. Lewis	Papago, Arizona
Cpl. Ramon Juan	Papago, Arizona
T/3 John E. Snyder	Seneca, New York
Pfc. John W. Kionut	Caddo, Oklahoma
Sgt. Lanert Brown Eyes	Sioux, South Dakota
Cpl. Garfield T. Brown	Sioux, South Dakota
Sgt. Norman Janis	Sioux, South Dakota
Pfc. Carl Broken Rope	Sioux, South Dakota
Donald O'Neal	Arapahoe, Wyoming
Sgt. Bert H. Jefferson	Lummi, Washington
Pfc. Leonard Johnny	Nooksack, Washington
Pfc. August L. Smith	Makah-Lummi, Washington
Lt. James M. Ware	Osage, Oklahoma
Pvt. Lester D. Douglas	Navajo, New Mexico
Nat Becenti	Navajo, New Mexico
Sgt. Jose P. Benavidez	Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico
Pfc. Harvey Walking Eagle	Sioux, South Dakota
Cpl. Jack E. Mattz	Yurok, California
Pvt. Houston Stevens	Kickapoo, Oklahoma
Sgt. Leo Upshaw	Navajo, New Mexico
Sgt. Augustine Chico	Papago, Arizona
Cpl. Ralph Andres	Papago, Arizona
Cpl. Lyndreth Palmer	Kiowa, Oklahoma
Pvt. LeRoy Hamlin	Ute, Colorado
Pvt. Vance Broken Rope	Sioux, South Dakota
Pvt. Leonard White Bull	Sioux, South Dakota
Pvt. Alex Hernandez	Sioux, South Dakota
Pfc. Clyde Smith	Hualapai, Arizona



Pfc. William A. Davis



Pfc. Thurman Nanomantube



S-Sgt. Archie Hawkins

CEREMONIAL DANCES IN THE PACIFIC

(One of the last stories written by Ernie Pyle before his tragic death on Ie Island was about the Indians of the First Marine Division on Okinawa. It is reprinted here by permission of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and United Feature Syndicate, Inc. The ceremonial dances, according to Marine Combat Correspondent Walter Wood, included the Apache Devil Dance, the Eagle Dance, the Hoop Dance, the War Dance, and the Navajo Mountain Chant. Besides the Navajos, Sioux, Comanche, Apache, Pima, Kiowa, Pueblo, and Crow Indians took part in the ceremonies.)

By ERNIE PYLE

Okinawa—(By Navy Radio)—Back nearly two years ago when I was with Oklahoma's 45th Division in Sicily and later in Italy, I learned that they had a number of Navajo Indians in communications.

When secret orders had to be given over the phone these boys gave them to one another in Navajo. Practically nobody in the world understands Navajo except another Navajo.

Well, my regiment of First Division Marines has the same thing. There are about eight Indians who do this special work. They are good Marines and are very proud of being so.

There are two brothers among them, both named Joe. Their last names are the ones that are different. I guess that's a Navajo custom, though I never knew of it before.

One brother, Pfc. Joe Gatewood, went to the Indian School in Albuquerque. In fact our house is on the very same street, and Joe said it sure was good to see somebody from home.

Joe has been out here three years. He is 34 and has five children back home whom he would like to see. He was wounded several months ago and got the Purple Heart.

Joe's brother is Joe Kellwood who has also been out here three years. A couple of the others are Pfc. Alex Williams of Winslow, Ariz., and Pvt. Oscar Carroll of Fort Defiance, Ariz., which is the capital of the Navajo reservation. Most of the boys are from around Fort Defiance and used to work for the Indian Bureau.

The Indian boys knew before we got to Okinawa that the invasion landing wasn't going to be very tough. They were the only ones in the convoy who did know it. For one thing they saw signs and for another they used their own influence.

Before the convoy left the far south tropical island where the Navajos had been training since the last campaign, the boys put on a ceremonial dance.

The Red Cross furnished some colored cloth and paint to stain their faces. They made up the rest of their Indian costumes from chicken feathers, sea shells, coconuts, empty ration cans and rifle cartridges.

Then they did their own native ceremonial chants and dances out there under the tropical palm trees with several thousand Marines as a grave audience.

In their chant they asked the great gods in the sky to sap the Japanese of their strength for this blitz. They put the finger of weakness on the Japs. And then they ended their ceremonial chant by singing the Marine Corps song in Navajo.

I asked Joe Gatewood if he really felt their dance had something to do with the ease of

our landing and he said the boys did believe so and were very serious about it, himself included.

"I knew nothing was going to happen to us," Joe said, "for on the way up here there was a rainbow over the convoy and I knew then everything would be all right."

Navajo dance on a beach in the Solomons. Photo U. S. Army Signal Corps



A CHOCTAW LEADS THE GUERRILLAS

In April 1945, after more than three years as a guerrilla leader in the Philippines, Lt. Col. Edward Ernest McClish came home to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where his family, who had refused to believe him dead, waited for him. Some of his story has been told in *American Guerrilla in the Philippines*, by Ira Wolfert, and other details have been added in a report given to the Public Relations Bureau of the War Department by Col. McClish. It is an extraordinary tale of accomplishment against great odds.

Lt. Col. McClish, a Choctaw, who graduated from Haskell Institute in 1929 and from Bacone College two years later, was called to active duty in the National Guard in 1940, and early in 1941 he arrived in the Philippines, where he became commander of a company of Philippine scouts. In August he went to Panay to mobilize units of the Philippine Army there, and as commander of the Third Battalion he moved his men to Negros, where they were stationed when the war broke out. Late in December they crossed by boat to Mindanao, and there all the Moro bolo battalions were added to McClish's command.

The Japanese did not reach Mindanao until April 29, 1942, shortly before the American capitulation on Luzon, and Col. McClish's men fought them for nearly three weeks. When forces on the island finally surrendered, McClish, a casualty in the hospital, some distance from headquarters, was fortunately unable to join his men. Instead of capitulating he began to organize a guerrilla army.

By September 1942, he had an organization of more than 300 soldiers, with four machine guns, 150 rifles, and six boxes of ammunition. Some American and Filipino officers had escaped capture and joined the staff. In the early stages of the organization, McClish got word of a Colonel Fertig, of the Army Engineers, who was working along similar lines in the western part of Mindanao, and he managed to reach Fertig by travelling in a small sailboat along the coast. The two men decided to con-

solidate their commands, and Colonel Fertig asked McClish to organize the fighting forces in the four eastern provinces of the island as the 110th Division.

Organization was at first very difficult. Independent guerrilla bands had sprung up all over the island, some of them composed of robbers and bandits who terrorized the villages. Some were anti-American, says Colonel McClish. Most of them lacked military training and education. But slowly the work proceeded. The bandits were disarmed and jailed; the friendly natives were trained, and young men qualified to be officers were commissioned. By the spring of 1943 McClish had assembled a full-strength regiment in each of the three provinces, a fourth had been started, and Division headquarters staff had been completed.

Simultaneously with the military organization, civil governments were set up in each province. Wherever possible, the officials who had held jobs in pre-war days were reappointed, provided that they had not collaborated with the Japanese. Provincial and municipal officials worked hand in hand with the military, and helped greatly to build up the army's strength.

Because of the shortage of food, reports Colonel McClish, a Food Administrator and a Civil and a Judicial Committee were appointed to begin agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. Army projects for the production of food and materials of war were begun throughout the Division area, and all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50 were required to give one day's work each week to one of these projects. They raised vegetables, pigs, poultry, sugar cane, and other foods. The manufacture of sugar, soap, alcohol, and coconut oil was started. Fishing was encouraged. In some of the provinces food production was increased beyond the peacetime level. The civilians realized that they were part of the army, and that only a total effort could defeat the enemy.

The public relations office published a newspaper, and headquarters kept in communica-

tion with the regiments in each province by radio, by telephone (when wire was available), or by runner. The guerrillas acquired launches and barges which had been kept hidden from the Japanese, and these were operated by home-made alcohol and coconut oil. Seven trucks provided more transport, but it was safer and easier to use the sea than the land. In order to maintain their motor equipment, they "obtained" a complete machine shop from a Japanese lumbering company in their territory.

From September 15, 1942, to January 1, 1945, while McClish's work of organization and

administration was continuing, his guerrilla forces were fighting the Japanese, and more than 350 encounters—ambushes, raids on patrols and small garrisons, and general engagements—were listed on their records. One hundred and fifteen men were killed and sixty-four wounded. Enemy losses were estimated at more than 3000 killed and six hundred wounded. The guerrillas finally made contact with the American forces in the South Pacific and supplied them with valuable information about the enemy which was extremely helpful when the time for the invasion of the Philippines came at last. They did their part in bringing about the final victory in the Pacific.

AN EMPTY SADDLE

"If I should be killed, I want you to bury me on one of the hills east of the place where my grandparents and brothers and sisters and other relatives are buried.

"If you have a memorial service, I want the soldiers to go ahead with the American flag. I want cowboys to follow, all on horseback. I want one of the cowboys to lead one of the wildest of the T over X horses with saddle and bridle on.

"I will be riding that horse."

Such were the written instructions left by Pvt. Clarence Spotted Wolf, full-blood Gros Ventre, with his tribesmen. He was killed December 21, 1944, in Luxembourg.

Pvt. Spotted Wolf was born May 18, 1914. He entered the service in January, 1942, and a year later was transferred to a tank battalion. He went overseas in August, 1944.

On January 28, in Elbowoods, North Dakota, the memorial service he had foreseen was held in his honor. It was an impressive ceremony. The Stars and Stripes presided over the winter-bare hills where Clarence Spotted Wolf's family and friends carried out his wishes. There were soldiers; there were cowboys; and his own saddle had been placed on the T over X horse, which was led in the pro-

cession. It is pleasing to fancy the spirits of brave warriors long departed watching benignly from the Happy Hunting Grounds.

As for the empty saddle—who knows?

Pvt. Clarence Spotted Wolf





Adam Harney



Thomas Throssell

Reginaldo Helms



WE HONOR THESE DEAD

ARIZONA

Lonnie Allen	Apache (San Carlos)	Pacific
Adam Harney	Apache (San Carlos)	France
Ernest Stanley	Apache (San Carlos)	Luxembourg
Johnnie Goodluck	Navajo	France
Haskell A. Osife	Pima	
Antony Jose	Pima	
Joe Terry	Pima	
Willacot Anton	Pima	
Robert E. Allison	Pima	
Joshua Morris	Pima	
Leander Sherde	Pima	
Joseph Thomas	Pima	
Percy Osife	Pima	
Fred Washington	Pima	
Phillip Largo	Pima	
Thomas Throssell	Papago	U. S. A.
Alfred Perkins	Pima	Leyte
Alfred Ferguson	Maricopa	France
Frank Banashley	Apache (Fort Apache)	Luzon
Thomas Altaha	Apache (Fort Apache)	Italy
Ralph Aday	Apache (Fort Apache)	Germany
Norman Puhuquaptewa	Hopi	Luxembourg
Walter Nelson	Navajo	Luzon
Stetson Pahayoma	Hopi	Leyte
Walter Keyannie	Navajo	Luxembourg
Kayah Gale	Navajo	Pacific
Harold Poncho	Hopi	France
Clarence Beeson	Hopi	Germany
Allen Honawahoya	Hopi	Pacific
Roy Hoahetwa	Hopi	Philippines
Alfonso Zeyouma	Hopi	U. S. A.
Eugene Mansfield	Hopi	U. S. A.
Alton Kidde	Apache (San Carlos)	Pacific
Evans Reede	Apache (San Carlos)	New Britain
Frank Reede	Apache (San Carlos)	Luzon
Edmund Smith	Navajo	Germany
Silas Lefthand	Navajo	Luzon
Fred R. Loukai	Navajo	Burma
Felix Ashley	Navajo	Pacific
Sam J. Earl	Navajo	Luzon
Antonio J. Alvarez	Papago	France
Alonzo Antone	Papago	Belgium
Ventura B. Carlos	Papago	Italy
Venito M. Condio	Papago	Luzon
Austin Francisco	Papago	Luzon
Lawrence Garcia	Papago	Italy
Joe Gonzales	Papago	Luzon
Joe C. Lewis	Papago	Luzon
Dennis Manuel	Papago	Pacific
Fred James	Pima	Pacific
Henry Isaac Norris	Papago	England
Joseph Hendricks	Papago	Luzon
Stephen Thomas Carrillo	Papago	Okinawa
Johnston Peters	Pima	Germany
Edward Harris	Papago	Okinawa

Raymond T. Carrillo
Alfred Tsosie
Elwood King
Joe Singer
Tom Singer
Walter Key Biye

Reginaldo Helms
John P. Emeterio
Otto Hodge
Baron D. Risling
Ronaldo Natt
Joe Blacktooth
Augustine Quevas
Lee M. Angel
Gilbert Cleland
George Estrada
Steve Levi
Merced Norte
Gene Pablo
Philip Peters
Fred Rodriguez
Bob Smith
Wilfred Ward
William Besaain
Melvin Cadova
Henry Davis
John Duncan
Charles L. Henderson
James Ladd
Eugene Lewis
Jack Mattz
Leonard W. Mosely
Floyd Pilgrim
Arthur Case, Jr.

Albert Box
Wilbur Washington
Elmer Lewis

James Burt
Howard Cutler
Stanley George
Matthew Honenah
Nelson Ingawanup
James Moshoo, Jr.
Adolph Alexie

William Lasley
Herbert H. DeRoin
Paul G. Wamego
Edgar H. Goslin

Daniel McKenzie
James L. Johnson
Jacob Anderson

Papago
Navajo
Navajo
Navajo
Navajo
Navajo
CALIFORNIA
Mission (Soboba)
Sacramento
Yurok
Hoopa
Yurok
Mission (Pala)
Mission (Santa Ysabel)
Mission (Mesa Grande)
Mission (Mesa Grande)
Mission (Mesa Grande)
Mission (Torres-Martinez)
Mission (Los Coyotes)
Mission (Santa Ysabel)
Mission (Pauma)
Mission (Rincon)
Mission (Mesa Grande)
Mission (La Jolla)
Karak
Hoopa (Smith River)
Hoopa (Weott)
Hoopa (Wailaki)
Hoopa (Mattole)
Klamath
Yurok
Yurok
Hoopa (Eel River)
Klamath
Karak

COLORADO

Ute
Ute
Navajo
IDAHO
Shoshone
Shoshone
Shoshone
Shoshone
Shoshone
Shoshone
Coeur D'Alene

KANSAS

Potawatomi
Iowa
Potawatomi
Kickapoo

MINNESOTA

Chippewa
Chippewa
Chippewa

Okinawa
Bougainville
Iwo Jima
Philippines
Peleliu
Pacific

Belgium
Belgium
Italy
U. S. A.
Germany
Japan
Japan
Germany
Germany
Saipan
Saipan
France
Pacific
U. S. A.
Germany
Germany
Germany

Japan
Germany
Saipan
Holland
Italy
Iwo Jima
Holland

Leyte
Italy

Luzon
Atlantic
Europe
Europe
Europe
Europe
Okinawa

Italy
France
Germany
Pacific

Holland
France
France



Stephen Thomas Carrillo



Ernest Stanley



Daniel McKenzie



Lawrence Carl



Murry Williamson

Sam Dives Backwards



Adolph King	Chippewa	France
Lewis E. Taylor	Chippewa	Germany
George Sheehy	Chippewa	Italy
Francis S. Bushman	Chippewa	Manchukuo
James I. Cook	Chippewa	Luzon
George Kelly	Chippewa	France
Peter Morgan	Chippewa	France
Vincent Zimmerman	Chippewa	Europe
John S. Mercer	Chippewa	Germany
Joseph Weaver	Chippewa	Belgium
Ralph Robinson	Chippewa	Germany
Richard Johnson	Chippewa	Africa
Jesse J. Tibbets	Chippewa	English Channel
Sylvester Charboneau	Chippewa	At Sea
Lyman Tanner	Chippewa	Luzon
Richard Boshey	Chippewa	Belgium
Wesley Eagle	Chippewa	Pacific
William Potter	Chippewa	Italy
Robert TeJohn	Chippewa	Luzon
Hubert Williams	Chippewa	Belgium
Richard Sailor	Chippewa	France
Martin E. Simons	Chippewa	Pacific
Robert Belland	Chippewa	Italy
Eddie Brown	Chippewa	Italy
George Brunette	Chippewa	U. S. A.
Dominic Misquadace	Chippewa	Luzon
Lawrence Carl	Chippewa	Pacific
Dean Ottershaw	Chippewa	Pacific
Clifford John Antell	Chippewa	

MISSISSIPPI

Bob Allen	Choctaw	Solomons
Gibson T. McMillan	Choctaw	Luzon
Emmett Jackson	Choctaw	Germany
Able Sam	Choctaw	Germany
John Day Isaac	Choctaw	U. S. A.
Raymond Martin	Choctaw	Germany

MONTANA

Blackfeet	Luzon
Sioux	Luzon
Cheyenne	France
Blackfeet	U. S. A.
Cheyenne	Germany
Flathead	Philippines
Flathead	
Flathead	Pacific
Flathead	Iwo Jima
Flathead	France
Flathead	Belgium
Flathead	Philippines
Flathead	Italy
Flathead	
Flathead	Germany
Flathead	Germany
Flathead	Germany

Francis Heavyrunner	Blackfeet	France
Eugene Horn	Blackfeet	Leyte
William Wolftail	Blackfeet	France
Fred DeRoche	Blackfeet	Belgium
Patrick Reevies	Blackfeet	Luzon
William Allison, Jr.	Blackfeet	Germany
Charles Stewart	Blackfeet	Pacific
Roger K. Paul	Blackfeet	France
Melvin Rides at the Door	Blackfeet	Germany
Joseph Long Knife	Assiniboine	Luzon
Benjamin Chopwood	Assiniboine	Italy
Pius Wing	Assiniboine	France
Richard King, Jr.	Assiniboine	France
Murphy Gunn	Assiniboine	Pacific
		NEBRASKA
Thomas H. Harrison	Winnebago	France
		NEVADA
Seymour Arnot	Washoe	Pacific
Stanley Winnemucca	Paiute	
Francis Shaw	Paiute	Africa
Henry West, Jr.	Paiute	
Scott Green	Paiute	
Arthur F. Jones	Paiute	Africa
Mike Drew	Paiute	Italy
Edward Joe	Washoe	Peleliu
Sidney Jack	Paiute	Europe
Clarence Hanks	Paiute	Europe
Warren Wilson	Paiute	Pacific
		NEW MEXICO
James Romero	Laguna Pueblo	France
Alex Fragua	Jemez Pueblo	
Pablo Fragua	Jemez Pueblo	Philippines
Ben Quintana	Cochiti Pueblo	France
Anthony Mitchell	Navajo	
Osborne Sam	Navajo	
Jack Antonio	Acoma Pueblo	Germany
Jose R. Lucero	Isleta Pueblo	
Alfonso G. Nahkai	Navajo	Palau Islands
Aghe Beligoody	Navajo	France
Silas Yazzie	Navajo	Italy
Jim Tom	Navajo	France
David Harvey	Navajo	Germany
Bernard Dolan	Apache (Mescalero)	Belgium
Martin Aragon	Laguna Pueblo	France
Kee Y. Chico	Navajo	France
Earl Ayze	Navajo	France
Vincent Wemytewa	Zuni	Germany
Harry White	Navajo	Italy
John C. Nelson	Navajo	Leyte
Paul G. Chaves	Acoma Pueblo	
Jose Cruz Duran	San Felipe Pueblo	Pacific
Jose C. Tenorio	San Felipe Pueblo	
Raymond Rosetta	Santo Domingo Pueblo	
Richard Jamon	Zuni	Luzon
Joe Ben	Navajo	Luzon
Hilario Armijo	Jemez Pueblo	Germany
Cypriano Herrera	Tesuque Pueblo	Europe



Louis M. Charlie

Patrick Reevies
Francis Heavyrunner



Blaine Queen



Adam West Driver

Johnnie Buckner



Jimmie Weahke
John Wesley Romero
Harley Kanteena
Paul Kinlahcheeny
Jose E. Lopez
George Vicenti
Frank Lucero
Jose Chewiwi
Jose Romero
Vicenti Mirabal
Sam Morgan
Edgar Lunasee
Jose F. Mirabal
Mariano Pacheco
Paul Fernando
Joe B. Garcia
Ted Bird
Jimmy Rodriguez
Marce L. Karris
Harold White
Sidney David
Jay Delawashie
John Martin

Collins Moses
Henry Powless
Sylvester Thompson
Silas William Chew
Ernest Printup
Archie Oakes
Louis Barnes
Andrew Cook
Francis Jock
Clarence Carnon
John Seabrean
Carroll Patterson
Kenneth Fatty
Linas Snow
Roland Redeye
Harlan Laye
Francis Waterman
Kenneth Parker
Raymond John
Frank Doxtator

Mark J. Rattler
Isaac Ross
Vernon Sneed
Enos Thompson
William Taylor, Jr.
Adam West Driver
Jeremiah Toineeta
Blaine Queen
Richmond Lambert
Edward Hardin
Clarence Murphy
Joshua Shell

Zuni	Italy
Laguna Pueblo	Belgium
Zuni	Italy
Navajo	Iwo Jima
Santa Ana Pueblo	Romania
Apache (Jicarilla)	Pacific
Laguna Pueblo	Europe
Isleta Pueblo	Pacific
Santa Ana Pueblo	Germany
Taos Pueblo	Iwo Jima
Navajo	Philippines
Zuni	
Santa Clara Pueblo	Italy
Laguna Pueblo	Germany
Laguna Pueblo	Europe
Santo Domingo Pueblo	Germany
Santo Domingo Pueblo	
Laguna Pueblo	Okinawa
Santo Domingo Pueblo	Italy
Navajo	Philippines

NEW YORK

Seneca	Germany
Onondaga	Tarawa
Mohawk	France
Tuscarora	Europe
Tuscarora	Europe
Mohawk	Europe
Mohawk	France
Mohawk	Manila
Mohawk	At Sea
Tonawanda-Seneca	At Sea
Tonawanda-Seneca	Sicily
Tonawanda-Seneca	France
Onondaga	France
Seneca	France
Seneca	Germany
Seneca	Tarawa
Onondaga	
Seneca	
Seneca	
Seneca	

NORTH CAROLINA

Cherokee	Pacific
Cherokee	Pacific
Cherokee	Germany
Cherokee	Luxembourg
Cherokee	Pacific
Cherokee	Iwo Jima
Cherokee	Germany
Cherokee	Germany
Cherokee	Pacific
Cherokee	U. S. A.
Cherokee	Okinawa

NORTH DAKOTA

Donald Hosie	Arikara
Philip Lohnes	Sioux (Fort Totten)
Clarence Spotted Wolf	Gros Ventre
Leonard Red Tomahawk	Sioux (Standing Rock)
William A. Davis	Chippewa
Joseph R. Agard	Sioux (Standing Rock)
Wallace J. Demery	Sioux (Standing Rock)
Louis Calvin Noel	Sioux (Standing Rock)
Matthew American Horse	Sioux (Standing Rock)
Earle Defender	Sioux (Standing Rock)
Joseph Gaudreau	Sioux (Standing Rock)
Paul Yankton	Sioux (Fort Totten)

Holland
New Britain
Luxembourg
Leyte
New Guinea
Marianas
Ireland
Belgium
Germany
Italy
Germany
France

OKLAHOMA

Harold E. Rogers	Seneca
Grant Gover	Pawnee
Dennis W. Bluejacket	Shawnee-Cherokee
George Choate, Jr.	Cheyenne-Arapaho
Charles Edward Harris	Pawnee
Reuben Mashunkashey	Osage
Moses Red Eagle	Osage
Mathson Whiteshield	Cheyenne-Arapaho
Jim N. Chuculate	Five Civilized Tribes
Charles E. Sam	Five Civilized Tribes
Zack L. Smith	Ponca
George D. Coons	Pawnee
Cornelius Hardman, Jr.	Ponca
James L. Douglas	Creek
David Cross, Jr.	Caddo-Cheyenne
Wesley Osage	Cheyenne
Cyrus Packer	Cheyenne
Kingsley Allrunner	Cheyenne
Wayne Beartrack	Cheyenne
Nelson Bearbow	Cheyenne
Levi Hosesavat	Comanche
Rayson Billy	Choctaw
Davis Pickens	Choctaw
Dan Roe buck	Choctaw
Lewis E. Wade	Choctaw
John Floyd Wall	Choctaw
Edmond Perry	Choctaw
John Carney	Choctaw
Johnson Harjo	Seminole
Charles W. Imotichey	Chickasaw
Hershel L. Malone	Chickasaw
Orus Baxter, Jr.	Creek
James Sulphur	Creek
Willie Scott	Creek
Charles G. Keighley	Osage
Owen Mombi	Choctaw
Whitney Holata	Seminole
Sam Fixico	Seminole
Johnnie Buckner	Creek
James Paul Fireshaker	Ponca
John Wallace	Choctaw
Andrew Brokeshoulder	Choctaw
T. P. Hattensty	Choctaw

Europe
France
Europe

France
Luxembourg
Italy

Luxembourg

Belgium

Germany

Germany

Luxembourg

Philippines

Philippines

Pacific

Europe

U. S. A.

U. S. A.

U. S. A.

France

Sicily

Sicily

Africa

Germany

Pacific

France

Italy

England

Germany

France

France

Germany

Germany

England

Mediterranean

Pacific

Okinawa

Africa

Sicily

Anzio



Cornelius Hardman, Jr.



Grant Gover



James Sulphur



James L. Johnson



Lewis E. Taylor

Vincent Village Center



Billie Jack	Choctaw	New Guinea
Paul B. Blanche	Choctaw	Japan
Osborne L. Blanche	Choctaw	Europe
Ray Bohanon	Choctaw	
Aaron Cusher	Choctaw	
Hanson H. Jones	Choctaw	
Walter D. McClure	Choctaw	
Aaron Watkins	Choctaw	Tinian
LeRoy McNoel	Choctaw	
Marion Ruling Harris	Sac and Fox	
Andrew Warrior	Shawnee	Pacific
Lee Edward Ahcheko	Sac and Fox	
Thomas P. Carter	Sac and Fox	
Paul K. Stevens	Kickapoo	
Donald Beaver	Caddo	Europe
Raymond Brown	Wichita	Europe
Thomas Chockpoyah	Comanche	Europe
Matthew Hawzipa	Kiowa	Germany
Melvin Myers	Comanche	Europe
Lyndreth Palmer	Kiowa	Europe
Louis Rivas	Comanche	Europe
Ben Trevino, Jr.	Comanche	Europe
Gilbert Vidana	Comanche	Europe
Joe Guoladdle	Kiowa	Europe
Nathaniel Bitseedy	Kiowa-Apache	Pacific
Dan Madrano, Jr.	Caddo	U. S. A.
Forrest Tabbywetchy	Comanche	Europe
Mont Bruce Williams	Caddo	U. S. A.
John Stevens	Choctaw	Europe
Lewis Mitchell	Creek	Atlantic
Joseph J. King	Ottawa	Germany
Johnnie F. Gokey	Sac and Fox	Luzon
Joseph G. Bratton	Osage	Pacific
Bennett H. Griffin	Osage	France
Clabe C. Mackey	Osage	Germany
Joseph L. LaSarge	Osage	Italy
Harold L. McKinley	Osage	Philippines
Rudolph McKinley	Osage	France
Frank Riddle, Jr.	Osage	Pacific
Milton Otis Ririe	Osage	Panama
Harold B. Smalley	Osage	Pacific
Eugene E. Slaughter	Osage	Pacific
Clarence Tinker, Jr.	Osage	Mediterranean
Robert E. Warrior	Osage	France
Elmer C. Weinrich	Osage	Germany
William Silas Coons	Pawnee	Italy
Charles G. Red Bird	Cheyenne	Pacific
William Sixkiller, Jr.	Cherokee	Saipan
Henry W. Conowoop	Comanche	Luzon
Floyd Primeaux	Ponca	

OREGON

Raymond L. Enouf	Klamath	Pacific
Roscoe Dick	Warm Springs	Philippines
Gilbert Yahtin	Warm Springs	Belgium
Wesley Morrisette	Walla Walla	Italy

SOUTH DAKOTA

Guy L. Archambeau	Sioux (Yankton)	U. S. A.
Daniel L. Quickbear	Sioux (Rosebud)	Africa
Joseph Running Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	Peleliu
Raymond Lodge Skin	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Warren C. Bonnin	Sioux (Yankton)	Guam
Floyd Bear Saves Life	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Philip G. Atkinson	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Reuben E. Redfeather	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Stanley C. Rogers	Sioux (Rosebud)	Luzon
Ole J. Johnson	Sioux (Sisseton)	Germany
James L. Janis	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luxembourg
Waldron Frazier	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	U. S. A.
Stanley Goodbird	Sioux (Sisseton)	Africa
Joseph Supangi	Sioux (Sisseton)	France
William Keoke	Sioux (Sisseton)	Italy
Louis LaBelle	Sioux (Sisseton)	France
Arthur F. Sanders	Sioux (Sisseton)	France
Norman Redthunder	Sioux (Sisseton)	Germany
Jacob Wood	Sioux (Sisseton)	Europe
Alexander DuMarce	Sioux (Sisseton)	Biak Island
Robert Lee White	Sioux (Sisseton)	U. S. A.
Charles Under Baggage, Jr.	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Elmer A. Feather	Sioux (Sisseton)	Luzon
William Bird Horse	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
George D. LaPlant	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	Pacific
Levi Traversie	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	France
Art Blue Arm	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	Luzon
Fred Colombe	Sioux (Rosebud)	Belgium
Winfield Loves War	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Holland
Joseph Hairychin	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Leyte
Thomas Crow Necklace	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Iwo Jima
William Flying Horse	Sioux (Standing Rock)	New Guinea
Vincent Village Center	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Holland
Aaron G. Bettelyoun	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Louis Raymond Cottier	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Clement Crazy Thunder	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Matt Good Shield	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Holland
Jacob Herman, Jr.	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	English Channel
James LaPointe, Jr.	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Leyte
Francis Leon Killer	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luzon
Chester Maple	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
Leroy No Neck	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
Norman Portwood	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
Earl J. Two Bulls	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Thomas Waters	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
Chester Afraid of Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Tarawa
George Ladeau	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Guam
Pierre Paul Lee	Sioux (Yankton)	Africa
Leonard Q. Smith	Sioux (Yankton)	France
Albert Chief Eagle	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Silas Running Eagle	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Iwo Jima
James L. DeMarsche	Sioux (Rosebud)	
Roy A. Brandon	Sioux (Rosebud)	
Earl J. Dion	Sioux (Rosebud)	
William J. Dion	Sioux (Rosebud)	
Lorenzo W. Collins	Sioux (Rosebud)	
Howard Brandon	Sioux (Rosebud)	



Waldron Frazier



Charles Under Baggage, Jr.



Felix Ashley



Charles Schultz



Joseph White

John H. Kittles



William Dempsey Austin	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Jesse Curny	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Charles Swimmer	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luzon
Joe Kitto	Chippewa	Belgium
Lester Red Boy	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Vincent Fast Horse	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific

UTAH

Nelson Tonegates	Ute	Germany
Ansel G. Wanzitz	Ute	France

WASHINGTON

Samuel C. Abrahamson	Colville	Manila
Charles Schultz, Jr.	Lummi	France
Richard Wood	Clallam	Germany
Roy Knight	Swinomish	Belgium
John Bobb	Swinomish	Germany
Melvin Ross	Muckleshoot	Italy
Martin James	Snoqualmie	Luzon
John H. Kittles	Lummi	Italy
Herman John	Nisqually	Belgium
Norman Simmons	Quinault	Okinawa
Harry J. Cheholtz	Taholah	Philippines

WISCONSIN

Richard J. Ackley	Chippewa	Italy
Matthew Johnson	Winnebago	Europe
Joseph Gravertette		Belgium
Robert Duffy	Chippewa	France
Joseph Matchoma	Menominee	France
Donald J. Brisk	Oneida	France
Robert A. Cornelius	Oneida	Germany
Melvin Jordan	Oneida	France
Marvin Johns	Oneida	France
Joseph Ninharn	Oneida	France
Joseph J. White	Winnebago	France
Milan St. Germaine	Chippewa	France
Thomas Soldier	Menominee	France
Arnold Tepiew	Menominee	Burma
Joseph Kornanekin	Menominee	France
James C. Ford, Jr.	Chippewa	Italy
Alpheus Decorah	Winnebago	Pacific
George N. Johnson	Winnebago	
Edmund Cornelius	Oneida	

WYOMING

Claude Goggles	Arapahoe	Leyte
Chester Arthur	Arapahoe	Belgium
William Trosper	Arapahoe	
John L. Brown	Arapahoe	
Lee Wadda	Shoshone	
Laverne Wagon	Shoshone	
Richard Pogue	Shoshone	
Sidney Bush	Shoshone	
George Antelope	Arapahoe	

NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

by
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Marine Corps Combat Correspondent

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Through the Solomons, in the Marianas, at Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and almost every island where Marines have stormed ashore in this war, the Japanese have heard a strange language gurgling through the earphones of their radio listening sets—a voice code which defies decoding.

To the linguistically keen ear it shows a trace of Asiatic origin, and a lot of what sounds like American double-talk. This strange tongue, one of the most select in the world, is Navajo, embellished with improvised words and phrases for military use. For three years it has served the Marine Corps well for transmitting secret radio and telephone messages in combat.

The dark-skinned, black-haired Navajo code talker, huddled over a portable radio or field phone in a regimental, divisional or corps command post, translating a message into Navajo as he reads it to his counterpart on the receiving end miles away, has been a familiar sight in the Pacific battle zone. Permission to disclose the work of these American Indians in marine uniform has just been granted by the Marine Corps.

Transmitting messages which the enemy cannot decode is a vital military factor in any engagement, especially where combat units are operating over a wide area in which communications must be maintained by radio. Throughout the history of warfare, military leaders have sought the perfect code—a code which the enemy could not break down, no matter how able his intelligence staff.

Most codes are based on the codist's native language. If the language is a widely-used one, it also will be familiar to the enemy and no matter how good your code may be the enemy eventually can master it. Navajo, however, is one of the world's "hidden" languages; it is termed "hidden," along with other Indian languages, as no alphabet or other symbols of it exist in the original form. There are only about 55,000 Navajos, all concentrated in one region,

living on Government reservations and intensely clannish by nature, which has confined the tongue to its native area.

Complicating the Navajo language, there are dialect variations among the tribes, and in some cases even dialects within a tribe.

Except for the Navajos themselves, only a handful of Americans speak the language. At the time the Marine Corps adopted Navajo as a voice code it was estimated that not more than 28 other persons, American scientists or missionaries who lived among the Navajos and studied the language for years, could speak Navajo fluently. In recent years, missionaries and the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs have worked on the compilation of dictionaries and grammars of the language, based on its phonetics, to reduce it to writing. Even with these available it is said that a fluency can be acquired from prepared texts only by persons who are highly educated in English and who have made a lengthy study of spoken and written Navajo.

One of the reasons which prompted the Marine Corps to adopt Navajo, in preference to a variety of Indian tongues as used by the AEF in the last war, was a report that Navajos were the only Indian group in the United States not infested with German students during the 20 years prior to 1941, when the Germans had been studying tribal dialects under the guise of art students, anthropologists, etc. It was learned that German and other foreign diplomats were among the chief customers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purchase of publications dealing with Indian tribes, but it was decided that even if Navajo books were in enemy hands it would be virtually impossible for the enemy to gain a working knowledge of the language from that meager information. In addition, even ability to speak Navajo fluently would not necessarily enable the enemy to decode a military message, for the Navajo dictionary does not list military terms, and words

used for "jeep," "emplacement," "battery," "radar," "antiaircraft," etc., have been improvised by Navajos in the field.

The adoption of code talkers by the Marine Corps stemmed from a request for Navajo communicators by Maj. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, then Commanding General, Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet. A report submitted with his request said a Navajo enlistment program would have full support of the Tribal Council at Window Rock, Arizona, Navajo Reservation.

Acting on this request the Marine Corps' Division of Plans and Policies in March 1942 sent Col. Wethered Woodworth to make a further report on the subject, and a test was made at the San Diego, Calif., Marine Base to determine the practicality of Navajos as code talkers.

The test revealed that the Navajos who volunteered for the experiment could transmit the messages given, although with some variation at the receiving end resulting from the lack of exact words to transmit specific military terms. For example, "Enemy is pressing attack on left flank" would come out "the enemy is attacking on the left."

Proper schooling in military phraseology, it was believed, could correct this variation, and the following month the Marine Corps authorized an initial enlistment of 30 Navajos to ascertain the value of their services.

The enlistment order required that recruits meet full Marine Corps physical requirements and have a sufficient knowledge of English and Navajo to transmit combat messages in Navajo. The recruits were to receive regular Marine training, attend a Navajo school at the Fleet Marine Force Training Center, Camp Elliott, Calif., and then receive sufficient communications training to enable them to handle their specially qualified talent on the battlefield.

All the recruits spoke the same Navajo basically, but there were certain word variations. In Navajo, the same word spoken with four different inflections has four different meanings. The recruits had to agree on words which had no shades of interpretation, for any variation in an important military message might be disastrous. As might be expected in any group

of youths, they were not equal in education or intelligence. Some of the military terms were very complex to the unschooled; all had to be able to understand them thoroughly in order to translate them into their native language. Some were not easily adaptable to communications work. It was difficult in several instances for non-Navajos to instruct the recruits in Marine Corps activities; a few marine instructors were unable to cope with the typical Indian imperturbability.

On the other hand, many of the recruits were well-educated, intelligent and quick to learn. A number had worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as clerks, and almost all the Navajos had the highly developed Indian sensory perceptions.

There were some recruits like PFC Wilsie H. Bitsie, whose father is district supervisor of the Mexican Springs, N. Mex., Navajo District. Bitsie became an instructor in the Navajo School at Camp Elliott for a time, and helped work out the much needed military terms. He went on to join the marine Raiders and at New Georgia his Navajo ability helped the Raiders maintain contact with the Army command at Munda while the marines knocked out Japanese outposts in the jungle to the north.

Other code talkers went with the Third Marine Division and the Raiders to Bougainville. There some manned distant outposts, maintaining contact in Navajo by radio. It was found best to have close friends work together in teams of two, for they could perfect their code talk by personal contact.

The men in their units learned that in addition to their language ability the Navajos also could be good marines. They could do their share of fighting and they made good scouts and messengers.

There had been concern in some quarters that dark-skinned Navajos might be mistaken for Japs. In the latter days of the Guadalcanal action one Army unit did pick up a Navajo communicator on the coastal road and messaged the marine command: "We have captured a Jap in marine clothing with marine identification tags." A marine officer was startled to find the prisoner was a Navajo, who was

only bored by the proceedings.

The code talkers went on into more campaigns, proving their ability, and the Navajo quota in the Marine Corps rose from 30 to 420. At their TBXs they transmitted operational orders which helped us advance from the Solomons to Okinawa.

It was found that the Navajos are not necessary at levels lower than battalions. For messages between battalions and companies the extra security is not required and speed is the paramount issue.

The III Amphibious Corps reported that the use of the talkers during the Guam and Peleliu operations "was considered indispensable for the rapid transmission of classified dispatches. Enciphering and deciphering time would have prevented vital operational information from being dispatched or delivered to staff sections with any degree of speed."

At Iwo Jima, Navajos transmitted messages from the beach to division and Corps commands afloat early on D-day, and after the division commands came ashore, from division ashore to Corps afloat.

Last April authority was granted to establish a re-training course for Navajos at FMFPac. Under this plan, five code talkers are taken from each division to attend an intensive 21-day course which gives emphasis to plane types,

ship types, printing and message writing, and message transmission. These Navajos then return to their divisions to instruct the remaining men. It is emphasized that code talkers work out successfully only where interest is shown by the command and where training continues between operations.

As for the Navajos themselves, they probably are not any more enthusiastic about the concentrated schooling than most young marines would be about schooling, for they are amused at being regarded as different from other marines.

On rare occasions, though, they do lapse into some typical Indian gyrations. Ernie Pyle, in one of his last dispatches from Okinawa, described how the First Division's Navajos had put on a ceremonial dance before leaving for Okinawa. In the ceremony, they asked the gods to sap the strength of the Japanese in the assault.

According to a later report, when the First Division met the strong opposition in the south of Okinawa, one marine turned to a Navajo code talker and said,

"O.K., Yazzy, what about your little ceremony? What do you call this?"

"This is different," answered the Navajo with a smile. "We prayed only for an easy landing."

Preston Toledo and his cousin Frank, with a marine artillery regiment in the Pacific. Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo



INDIANS FOUGHT ON IWO JIMA

Many Indians participated in the famous action on Iwo Jima. The most celebrated of these is Pfc. Ira H. Hayes, a full-blood Pima from Bapchule, Arizona, one of three survivors of the historic incident on Mount Suribachi, when six Marines raised the flag on the summit of the volcano, under heavy enemy fire. He served on Iwo Jima for 36 days and came away unwounded. Previously he had fought at Vella La Vella and Bougainville. Because of the nation-wide attention won by Rosenthal's dramatic photograph of the flag-raising, symbol and expression of the invincible American spirit, Hayes and his two comrades, Pharmacist's Mate John Bradley and Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon, were brought back to this country to travel extensively in support of the Seventh War Loan. In the photograph on the opposite page, Hayes is pointing out his position in the flag-raising patrol.

On May 1st, more than 1000 Indians of the Pima tribe gathered at Bapchule to pay honor to their fellow tribesman and to celebrate his safe return. A barbecue feast, under a canopy of brush, was followed by an impressive religious ceremony, with prayers led by Protestant and Catholic missionaries and songs by several church choirs. Mrs. Hayes, Ira's mother, asked two of the girl soloists to sing the hymn, "He Will Deliver."

The National Congress of American Indians gave a luncheon in honor of Hayes and his comrades in Chicago on May 19, at which a brief speech by Hayes was broadcast. At this meeting he was made first commander of the American Indian Veterans' Association. Pharmacist's Mate Bradley stated in an interview that Hayes was "a marked man on the island because of his cool level-headedness and efficiency." He refused to be leader of a platoon, according to Bradley, because, as he explained, "I'd have to tell other men to go and

get killed, and I'd rather do it myself." When he and the two others were ordered home to take part in the War Loan campaign, Hayes was reluctant to leave his fighting comrades, and, after a few weeks in the United States, requested that he be returned to overseas duty, where he felt he would be of greater value to his country.

A second Indian, Louis C. Charlo, Flathead, from Montana, climbed Mount Suribachi with a Marine patrol shortly after the flag was raised on its summit. He was killed in action not long afterward, fighting to keep the Stars and Stripes on the mountain. Louis was the grandson of Chief Charlo of Nez Perce war fame, a leader who maintained his friendship with the white people throughout those trying times.

Among Indians listed as wounded on the island are Pfc. Ray Flood, Sioux, from Pine Ridge; Verne Ponzo, Shoshone, Fort Hall; Orville Goss, Sidney Brown, Jr. and Richard J. Brown, Blackfeet; Robert Spahe, Jicarilla Apache; Thomas Chapman, Jr., Pawnee, and William M. Fletcher, Cheyenne, from Oklahoma; Joseph R. Johnson, Papago, Arizona; Pfc. Glenn Wasson and Pfc. Clarence L. Chavez, Paiute, Nevada; and Richard Burson, Ute, from Utah. Killed were Pvt. Howard Brandon, Rosebud Sioux; Pfc. Clement Crazy Thunder, Pine Ridge Sioux, whose photograph appeared in the May-June 1943 issue of *Indians at Work*; Pfc. Adam West Driver, Cherokee, from North Carolina; Pvt. Eugene Lewis, Yurok, California; and Paul Kinlahcheeny, Navajo. Leland Chavez, S 1-c, Paiute, Nevada, is reported missing in action.

Sgt. Warren Sankey, Arapaho, from El Reno, Oklahoma, was one of the crew which first knocked out a Japanese tank on Iwo Jima.



Pfc. Ira H. Hayes

Official Marine Corps Photo

Two Flathead Indian brothers, Daniel and John Moss, Marines from Arlee, Montana, met unexpectedly on Iwo Jima, and both came safely through the fighting. Their father, Henry Moss, served with the Marines in the First World War.

One of four survivors of his company is Pvt. Clifford Chebahtah, Comanche, of Anadarko,

Oklahoma. Pvt. Chebahtah was injured on Iwo Jima and was granted a two weeks' furlough at home.

"I was lying in a foxhole when I saw our boys raise the flag on the top of the volcanic mountain of Suribachi, and cold shivers ran down my spine," he said.



Manuel Lucas



George Stevens

Womack Pavateda



WOUNDED IN ACTION

ARIZONA

Paul Hendricks	Papago	Germany
Manuel Kisto	Papago	Germany
Fernando Lopez	Papago	Europe
Nelson Lopez	Papago	Belgium
Nolia Lopez	Papago	Belgium
Hanson Norris	Papago	France
Raymond Norris	Papago	Germany
Louis Ortegas	Papago	France
Ralph Patricio	Papago	Holland
Ignacio B. Santos	Papago	France
Roverto Siquieros	Papago	Germany
Victor B. Stevens	Papago	Germany
Jose V. Wilson	Papago	Italy
Patrick J. Franko	Papago	France
Joseph R. Johnson	Papago	Iwo Jima
Burton A. Narcho	Papago	Guam
Manuel T. Lucas	Papago	Germany
Andrew J. Mendez	Papago	Germany
Augustine Chico	Papago	New Guinea
Francisco S. Jose	Papago	New Britain
Henry Harvey	Papago	New Britain
Alonzo Enos	Pima	New Guinea
Jose Patricio	Papago	Pacific
Robert Perry Reede	Apache (San Carlos)	Germany
George Smith	Apache (San Carlos)	New Guinea
Laurie Tungovia	Hopi	Italy
Andrew Nutima	Hopi	
Harry Chinn	Apache (San Carlos)	Luxembourg
Roger Dickson	Apache (San Carlos)	Belgium
George Stevens	Apache (San Carlos)	France
Clark Tungovia	Hopi	Luzon
Louis M. Valdez	Papago	France
William Brown	Apache (San Carlos)	Germany
Chester Buck	Apache (San Carlos)	Luzon
Joe Bush	Apache (San Carlos)	Germany
David Miles	Apache (San Carlos)	France
Patrick Morgan	Apache (San Carlos)	North Africa
Stanton Norman	Apache (San Carlos)	Belgium
George Patten	Apache (San Carlos)	Luzon
Womack Pavateda	Hopi	Germany
Sylvester Mahone	Hualapai	France
Wallace Querta	Hualapai	Saipan

CALIFORNIA

Shuman Shaw	Paiute	Europe
Benjamin D. Oscar	Yurok	Holland
Walter Campbell	Pomo	France
Samuel Powall	Mission	Germany
William I. Reed	Yurok	Pacific
Kenneth Frank	Yurok	Pacific
Harvey McCardie	Hoopa	
Cornelius Morehead	Hoopa (Smith River)	
Eldred Norris	Yurok-Hoopa	
Albert Richards, Jr.	Hoopa (Eel River)	
Fred W. Scott	Hoopa	
Albert Bartow	Klamath	

U. S. A.

Clarence Bennett
 Leon Chase
 Shan Davis
 Vernon Davis
 Wilfred Ferris
 Benonie Harrie
 Adolph Brown
 Martin Brown
 Theodore Chutnicut
 William Coleman
 Lester Elliott
 Pablo Largo
 Frank Laws
 Thomas Laws
 Pat Leo
 Peter Leo
 Donald Jamieson
 Marcus Paipa
 Antonio Ento
 Frank Subish
 Kenneth Nombrie
 Florian Lyons
 Carmel Valenzuela
 Senon Arenas

Anthony Burch
 Allen Carel
 John Werito
 Curtis Toledo
 Raymond Lopez

Lawrence Bagley
 Eldon Blackhawk
 Waimmie Chedahap
 Kenneth Cosgrove
 Roger E. Galloway
 Franklin Hootchew
 Orlin Judson
 Kenneth Kutch
 Herbert LeClair
 Thomas LaVatta
 Layton Littlejohn
 Steve Perdash
 Verne Ponzo
 John B. Riley
 Jarvis Roubidoux

Milton LaClair
 James Kagmeka (Kegg)
 Orlando P. Green
 Elwin Shopteese
 Edward Rice

Abel John
 Ira B. John
 Solomon Batiste
 Albert Williams
 Newton Williams
 Gilbert Abbey

Hoopa (Salmon River)
 Klamath-Hoopa
 Klamath
 Klamath-Hoopa
 Klamath
 Karok
 Mission (Baron Long)
 Mission (Baron Long)
 Mission (Los Coyotes)
 Mission (Campo)
 Mission (Manzanita)
 Mission (Campo)
 Mission (Morongo)
 Mission (Morongo)
 Mission (Santa Ysabel)
 Mission (Santa Ysabel)
 Mission (Rincon)
 Mission (Santa Ysabel)
 Mission (Campo)
 Mission (Mesa Grande)
 Torres-Martinez
 Mission (Pala)
 Mission (Soboba)
 Mission (Cahuilla)

COLORADO
 Ute
 Ute
 Navajo
 Navajo
 Navajo

IDAHO
 Shoshone
 Shoshone
 Shoshone-Bannock
 Shoshone-Bannock
 Shoshone
 Shoshone-Bannock
 Sioux
 Shoshone-Bannock
 Shoshone
 Shoshone
 Bannock
 Shoshone
 Shoshone
 Shoshone
 Shoshone

KANSAS
 Potawatomi
 Potawatomi
 Potawatomi
 Potawatomi
 Potawatomi

LOUISIANA
 Coushatta
 Coushatta
 Coushatta
 Coushatta
 Coushatta
 Coushatta

Italy
 Germany
 Germany
 Pacific
 Germany
 Germany
 Italy
 Pacific
 Pacific
 Germany
 Germany
 Okinawa
 Pacific
 Italy
 Germany
 Italy
 Germany
 Pacific
 Germany

Belgium
 Holland
 Pacific
 Pacific
 Pacific

Europe
 Iwo Jima
 Pacific
 Pacific

France
 France
 Germany
 France
 Pacific

Pacific
 Pacific
 Pacific
 Europe
 Europe
 Pacific



Shuman Shaw



Joseph R. Johnson

Verne Ponzo





William Good



Raymond F. Roberts

Sam Spottedeagle



Irving J. Theodore
Thurlow McClellan

MICHIGAN

Saginaw
Ottawa-Chippewa

MINNESOTA

Daniel Bellanger
John Northrup
Eugene Johnson
Jimmie Lussier
Harry Fairbanks
William Jourdain
Maurice Kelley
Stanley Nordwall
Johnson Roy
Simon Desjarlait
Delmar Needham
George L. Mason
Wallace D. Stewart
William Good
Raymond F. Roberts
Robert King
Harry Smith
Frank N. Lajeunesse
Frank A. Toutloff
George H. Trombley
Edward George Burns
Herbert Beaupieu
Albert Whitecloud
Louis Livingston
John Davis
James Deschamps
Mark Naganub
Jeffrey Duhaime
Stephen Zimmerman
Lloyd Paro
Andrew Amyotte
William Amyotte
Eugene Amyotte
Burdette Shearer
Louis Dunn
Phillip Roy
Everett Ojibway
Eugene Savage
Gerald Sheehy
Clifford Danielson
Robert Wendling
Eugene Howes
William Howes

MISSISSIPPI

Choctaw
Choctaw
Choctaw
Choctaw
Choctaw
Choctaw
Choctaw

Pacific
Palau

France
France
Cassino

Germany
Germany
Belgium

Germany
France
Germany
France
France
France
Normandy
Pacific
Luzon
Guam
Germany
New Guinea
Leyte
France
France

Leyte
Germany

Germany
Germany
Luzon
Germany
Germany
Italy
Italy
Germany
Italy
Pacific

Pacific Europe Europe Europe Europe Europe Mediterranean Europe



Edward John Northrup



Clifford Etsitty

Russell Deserly



Walter H. Kokie	Laguna Pueblo	Europe
Frank Romero	Taos	Europe
Ignacio Trujillo	Jemez Pueblo	Europe
Fred Zuni	Isleta Pueblo	Europe
John Kayate	Laguna Pueblo	Europe
Frank Lujan	Taos	Europe
Clifford Etsitty	Navajo	Europe
Nevin H. Eckerman	Laguna Pueblo	Attu, Germany
Sefferino Juancho	Isleta Pueblo	Europe
David W. Tsosie	Navajo	Saipan
Sam P. Poplano	Zuni	France
Steve Chee	Navajo	Europe
Joe Chavez	Acoma Pueblo	Europe
Manuel Lamy	Zuni	Europe
Tommy Maria	Laguna Pueblo	Europe
Joe Pacheco	Santo Domingo Pueblo	Europe
Carlos Lowsayatee	Zuni	Europe
Ben D. Laate	Zuni	Europe
Joe Leekity	Isleta Pueblo	Europe
Jose Jaramillo	Taos	Pacific
Jose P. Cordova	Navajo	Pacific
Wayne Dez	Acoma Pueblo	Europe
Andres Chino	San Felipe Pueblo	Europe
Joe A. Sanchez	Navajo	Italy
Jimmy Begay	Apache (Mescalero)	Belgium
Walter Balatchu	Apache (Jicarilla)	Belgium
Charlie Cachucha	Apache (Jicarilla)	Europe
David Muniz	Apache (Jicarilla)	Iwo Jima
Robert Spahe	Apache (Jicarilla)	Europe
David Velarde	Apache (Jicarilla)	Europe
Vicente Veneno	Apache (Jicarilla)	Bougainville
Thomas Vigil	Apache (Jicarilla)	Germany
Manuel Holcomb	Santa Clara Pueblo	Germany
Bennie R. Yazzie	Navajo	Germany
Pete Candelario	San Felipe Pueblo	Europe
Jose L. Zuni	Isleta Pueblo	Europe
Arthur E. Tsityee	Zuni	Austria
Fedelino Sanchez	Santa Ana Pueblo	Europe
Ventura S. Howeya	Acoma Pueblo	Europe
Clemente Fragua	Jemez Pueblo	Europe
Phillip L. Martinez	Acoma Pueblo	Europe
Monico M. Garcia	Acoma Pueblo	Europe
Juan A. Jaramillo	Isleta Pueblo	Philippines
James S. Ortiz	San Juan Pueblo	Philippines
Joseph Aragon	Laguna Pueblo	Pacific
Stewart Batala	Laguna Pueblo	Europe
Joseph R. Kowemecewa	Laguna Pueblo	Europe
Lawrence Archuleta	San Juan Pueblo	Europe
Juan D. Pino	Zia Pueblo	Europe
Ivan C. Hatti	Zuni	Europe
Dan Simplicio	Zuni	Pacific
Simon Wallace	Zuni	Europe
Duncan Suitza	Zuni	Pacific
Telesfor Tsethlika	Zuni	Europe
Frank Trujillo	Taos Pueblo	Pacific
Ben House	Navajo	Pacific

Arthur Lazore
 Leonard Beaubien
 Francis Billings
 William Cook
 Stanley Connors
 Louis Martin
 Wilford Smith
 Orlando Scorgg
 Warren Spring
 Eugene Reuben
 Cortland Luna
 Marvin Crouse
 Randall Poodry
 Edward Black
 Vincent Printup
 Harrison Henry
 William Mt. Pleasant
 Frederick Schanandoah
 Chapman Schanandoah
 Clifford Crouse
 Delbert Crowe
 Carl Johnson
 Willard Jacobs
 Donald Black
 Wilbur Shongo
 Merle Warner

Russell F. Deserly
 Albert Archambault
 Herbert Buffalo Boy
 Lawrence Bearsheart
 Patrick Blackcloud
 Leslie Shields
 Sidney Cottonwood
 Joe Ramsay
 Garfield Antelope
 Gilbert Goodiron
 George Goodwood

Rudolph Allen
 Oland Kemble
 Levi Horsechief
 Marcellus Choteau
 Gale New Moon
 Lawrence Good Fox, Jr.
 James Armstrong, Jr.
 Francis Bates
 Harold S. Beard
 Rubin Bent
 Oliver Black
 Richard Boynton, Jr.
 Roy Bullcoming
 Richard Curtis, Jr.
 William M. Fletcher
 Paul Goodbear
 John Greaney, Jr.
 Charles F. Gurrier

NEW YORK

Mohawk	France
Mohawk	France
Mohawk	France
Mohawk	Palau
Mohawk	France
Mohawk	Europe
Tonawanda-Seneca	
Onondaga	Tunis
Tonawanda-Seneca	France
Onondaga	
Tuscarora	
Tuscarora	
Onondaga	Italy
Onondaga	Atlantic
Seneca	France
Seneca	Luzon
Seneca	Normandy
Seneca	Luzon
Seneca	Brazil
Seneca	Pacific
Seneca	Italy

NORTH DAKOTA

Arikara	France
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Anzio
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Holland
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Normandy
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Betio Island
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Atlantic
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Leyte
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Italy
Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe

OKLAHOMA

Tonkawa	Europe
Ponca	France
Pawnee	Europe
Kaw	Philippines
Ponca	Europe
Pawnee	Europe
Caddo-Cheyenne	Pacific
Arapaho	Europe
Cheyenne-Arapaho	Aleutians
Quapaw-Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne-Arapaho	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Mediterranean
Cheyenne	Iwo Jima
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Pacific
Sioux-Cheyenne	Pacific



William Cook



Lawrence Bearsheart



Henry N. Greenwood



William A. Harris, Jr.



Sam McCann



Tom Fixico

Warren L. Hawk	Cheyenne	Kiska
James Holland, Jr.	Arapaho	Pacific
Darwin Lone Elk	Cheyenne	Pacific
Henry Mann	Cheyenne	Holland
Edward B. Mule	Cheyenne	Europe
Roy Night Walking	Cheyenne	Europe
Lee Old Camp, Jr.	Cheyenne-Arapaho	Pacific
Willie Orange	Cheyenne	Pacific
William F. Pawnee	Arapaho	Europe
David Penn	Cheyenne	Europe
Philip Strongwolf	Cheyenne	Europe
Elmer C. Surveyor	Cheyenne	Europe
George Swallow	Cheyenne	Europe
Everett Sweezy	Arapaho-Oneida	Europe
William Tallbird, Jr.	Cheyenne	Europe
Harvey West	Cheyenne	Pacific
Solus B. Lewis	Creek	Europe
Isaac McCurtain	Choctaw	Europe
Luther King	Choctaw	Sicily
Richmond J. Larney	Seminole	France
Houston Palmer	Creek	Anzio
Jacob Fish	Five Civilized Tribes	Huertgen Forest
Chester Underwood	Five Civilized Tribes	Germany
Henry N. Greenwood	Chickasaw	Italy
Tom Fixico	Creek	Sicily, Italy
Joe Fixico	Creek	France
John P. Lowe	Creek	Anzio, France
Jack Bruner	Creek	Italy
Danny Marshall	Creek	France, Italy
Munzie Barnett	Creek	Germany
Sampson Harjo	Creek	France
Martin Mitchell	Creek	Pacific
William M. Beaver	Creek	France
Sam McCann	Choctaw	France
Daniel Phillips, Jr.	Creek	France
Franklin Gritts	Cherokee	Pacific
Cornelius L. Wakolee	Potawatomi	Italy
Jack Montgomery	Cherokee	Italy
Calvin Dailey	Otoe	France
Robert Hoag	Caddo-Delaware	Italy
Robert L. Templeton	Pawnee	Leyte
Jesse B. Thompson	Choctaw	Italy
James R. Hattenstey	Choctaw	Germany
Solomon Roberts	Choctaw	Europe
Era H. Wallace	Choctaw	Europe
J. D. Walker	Seminole	Belgium
Miller Yahola	Seminole	France
Johnson Davis	Seminole	Germany
Amos Davis	Seminole	Kwajalein
Harding Big Bow	Kiowa	Europe
Edward M. Rodgers	Quapaw	Europe
Rudolph Akoneto, Jr.	Kiowa	Belgium
Raymond Arkeketa	Kiowa	France
Kenneth Aunqueo	Kiowa	Germany
Hubert Dennis Beaver	Delaware-Shawnee	Kwajalein
Samuel W. Chaat	Comanche	Europe
Clifford Chebahtah	Comanche	Pacific
Edward Clark	Comanche	Pacific
Leonard Cozad	Kiowa	Europe
		Iwo Jima
		Europe

Hugh Doyebi
 Noah Horsechief
 Lamont Howry
 Rickey Kaulaity
 Samuel Kaulay
 William Kaulay
 Robert Komesataddle
 Wayne L. Miller
 Wilson B. Palmer
 Wilbur Parker
 Frederick E. Parton
 Pascal C. Poolaw
 Melvin G. Queton
 Virgil Queton
 Winston Rose
 Don Shemayne
 Claude Shirley
 Chester Silverhorn
 Reuben Topaum
 Kent C. Ware
 Pressley Ware
 Robert Yeahpau
 Raymond Woodard
 Thomas Chapman, Jr.
 Samuel Battiest
 Samuel Marshall
 Robert H. Colbert, Jr.
 Andrew Roberts
 Jacob Moses
 Jesse Howell
 James G. Cleghorn
 Edison DeRoin
 Calvin Arkeketa
 Jimmy Black
 Ernest Black
 Jonas Hartico
 Rufus Jeans
 Bill Pipestem
 Pershing White
 Theodore Buffalo
 Ernest J. Kekahbabah
 William A. Harris, Jr.

OREGON
 Cayuse-Umatilla
 Klamath-Modoc
 Klamath-Paiute
 Klamath-Modoc
 Klamath
 Klamath

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux (Flandreau)
 Sioux (Flandreau)
 Sioux (Flandreau)
 Sioux (Sisseton)
 Sioux (Sisseton)
 Sioux (Sisseton)
 Sioux (Sisseton)
 Sioux (Sisseton)

Bastogne
 Wichita
 Comanche
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Wichita
 Kiowa
 Comanche
 Caddo
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Wichita
 Caddo
 Caddo
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Kiowa
 Apache
 Pawnee
 Choctaw
 Creek
 Creek
 Pawnee
 Pawnee
 Pawnee
 Otoe
 Pawnee

Italy
 Italy
 Italy, Germany

Europe
 Europe
 Aleutians
 Europe
 Pacific
 Europe
 Tarawa
 Europe
 Europe
 Pacific
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 Iwo Jima
 Germany
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 U. S. A.
 Africa
 Europe

France

New Guinea
 Aachen
 Leyte
 North Africa
 Italy
 Germany
 France
 Germany



Houston Palmer



Joe Fixico

Harding Big Bow



Theodore Taylor
 Ralph Gullickson
 Warren Gullickson
 Woodrow Keeble
 Francis Adams
 Joseph Gray
 Leroy Heminger
 Nathan Wilson



Miller Yahola



Louis Provost

Frank N. LaJeunesse



Floyd P. Deegan	Sioux (Sisseton)	Palau
Herman Thompson	Sioux (Sisseton)	Philippines
Louis M. DeCoteau	Sioux (Sisseton)	Germany
Louis Provost	Omaha	Belgium
Leo Shot With Two Arrows	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Enoch Bald Eagle	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Edward Eagle Boy	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Philip Elk Head	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Joe Paul Fourbear	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Joe Gray	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Robert C. Hale	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
James Hand Boy	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Charles Hiatt	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Lawrence Horn	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Clifford Iron Moccasin	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Charles Kessler	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
George Knife	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Charles Lafferty	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Levi LeBeau	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Vincent J. LeBeau	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Louis LeCompte	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Roy R. Smith	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Sampson One Skunk	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Ziebach Thompson	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Cecil Curley	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Garnet Black Bear	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Robert Manley	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Aloysius A. Fielder	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Earl Kessler	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Douglas Collins	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Philip LaBlanc	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Floyd Jackson	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Edwin Demery	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Johnson Twohearts	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Walter Tiger	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Joseph Lawrence	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Ambrose Antelope	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
John Bearking	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Frank Vermillion	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
William Marshall	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Abraham Long Chase	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Sidney Eagle Shield	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Cologne
Alex Village Center	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Peter Taken Alive	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Africa
Ambrose Dog Eagle	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Philippines
Joseph Flying Bye	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
Joseph Cadotte	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Calvin Flying Bye	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
Joseph Angel	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
John Bearnose	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Italy
Carl C. Bettelyoun	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Everett Bettelyoun	Sioux (Standing Rock)	At sea
Joseph Bettelyoun	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Philippines
Waldron Bettelyoun	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
Henry Black Elk	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
Moses Blindman	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
Ernest Blue Legs	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
Owen Brings	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Carl Broken Rope	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Anzio
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Europe
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Europe
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Burma
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy

Vance Broken Rope	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Lanert Brown Eyes	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Morris Bull Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Moses Bullman	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Leo F. Cottier	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Adolph Eagle Louse	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Philippines
Edison Fire Thunder	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Roy Flood	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Iwo Jima
Blair Gray Grass	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Adam Gay	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Joshua Gay	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Alex Hernandez	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Alphonso Hernandez	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Vincent Hunts Horses	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Theodore Iron Teeth	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Norman Janis	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Burma
Richard Janis	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Douglas Larabee	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Aloysius Little Whiteman	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Walter Martinez	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luxembourg
Floyd Merrival	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Chester Mills	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Peter Nelson	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Ernest Peck	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Clarence Pumpkin Seed	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Stephen Red Bow	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Homer Red Eyes	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Stanley Red Wing	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Floyd Russell	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Collins Sharpfish	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Robert Shot to Pieces	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Ellis Shoulder	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Martin Slow Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Loyal E. Stover	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Edward Spotted Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Joseph Tapia	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Atlantic
Leroy Tenfingers	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Theodore Tibbets	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Calvin J. Tyon	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luzon
Roy White Butterfly	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Leonard White Bull	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Levi Yellow Boy	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Eugene Young	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Walter Bossingham	Sioux (Rosebud)	Europe
Daniel L. Bordeaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	Europe
Marvin Thin Elk	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Albert Wright	Sioux (Rosebud)	Pacific
Thomas Yellow Boy	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Guy White Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	Pacific
Leonard Bordeaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	Aleutians
Gabe Neiss	Sioux (Rosebud)	Pacific
Clarence Cordry	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Jerome White Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Claude DeCory	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Laverne Jackson	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Eugene E. Roubideaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Michael Bordeaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Elmer Brandon	Sioux (Rosebud)	Peleliu
Wilbur Blacksmith	Sioux (Rosebud)	



Floyd P. Deegan



Lonert Brown Eyes



Eugene Roubideaux



Joseph Wain



John Pershing Lowe

Johnson Roy



George F. Hammond	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
William C. Gunhammer	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Joseph J. Peneaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
William Lambert	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Hubert C. McCloskey	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Stephen Moccasin	Sioux (Rosebud)	Belgium
Harold Whiting	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Barney Peoples	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Antoine C. Yellow Robe	Sioux (Rosebud)	Pacific
Richard Larvie	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Floyd LaPointe	Sioux (Rosebud)	Belgium
Gilbert Crow Eagle	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Herbert DeCory	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Francis Menard	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Aloysius Larvie	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Chester Blue Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	Luzon
Floyd J. Moore	Sioux (Rosebud)	Luzon
Louis G. LaPlant	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Calvin Larvie	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Felix Knife	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Joseph Wain	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Titus White Lance	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Leonard L. Cordry	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Nelson B. Cordry	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Jonas J. Swift	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
William K. Haukaas	Sioux (Rosebud)	Okinawa
Roger Chasing Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Kenneth M. Ellston	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Philip Good Buffalo	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Ben Marshall	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Wilbert Means	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Seth Irving	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Huron Red Dog	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Okinawa
Albert Returns From Scout	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Delmar Richard	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Clement Salway	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Edison Richard	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Leland L. Standing	Sioux (Yankton)	Germany
Henry W. Hare	Sioux (Yankton)	Corregidor
Robert Arpan	Sioux (Yankton)	Germany
Rudolph Arpan	Sioux (Yankton)	Corregidor
Smith Jandreau	Sioux (Yankton)	Germany
Eli D. Hope	Sioux (Yankton)	Italy
Louis Weston	Sioux (Yankton)	Germany
Ulysses J. Little Elk	Sioux (Yankton)	Luzon
Basil Heth	Sioux (Yankton)	Europe
Clarence Packard	Sioux (Yankton)	Belgium
Joseph Cournoyer	Sioux (Yankton)	Germany

UTAH

Ute	Tarawa
Ute	Iwo Jima
Ute	Pacific
Ute	Belgium
Paiute	Italy

WASHINGTON

Swinomish	New Guinea
Clallam	France
Lummi	

James Wilson
Harold Jackson
James R. Alexander

Howard A. George
 Benjamin W. Hillaire
 Anthony Jefferson
 Bert H. Jefferson
 Forrest L. Kinley
 Charles Owens
 Bernard Bumgarner
 William Hicks
 Emanuel S. Alfred
 Aloysius Belmont
 Leonard Lawrence
 Charles Lawrence
 Steven E. Williams
 Roy Smith
 Frank H. Smith
 Antonio Rogers

Lummi
 Lummi
 Lummi
 Lummi
 Lummi
 Quinault
 Quinault
 Suquamish
 Suquamish
 Suquamish
 Suquamish
 Tulalip
 Makah
 Makah
 Chehalis
WISCONSIN
 Oneida
 Winnebago
 Winnebago
 Winnebago
 Winnebago
 Winnebago
 Menominee
 Kickapoo
 Menominee
 Menominee
 Menominee
 Menominee
WYOMING
 Arapahoe
 Arapahoe
 Arapahoe
 Arapahoe
 Arapahoe
 Arapahoe
 Shoshone

Germany
 Germany
 France
 Philippines
 Philippines
 Europe
 Europe
 Europe
 Pacific
 Europe
 Europe
 Anzio
 France
 Philippines
 Europe
 Europe
 Germany

Frank Smith



Richard Burson

Sammie Arrats



Ralph W. Plume
 Jesse Miller
 Frank A. Aragon
 Robert Bell
 Joseph S. Rhodes
 Donald O'Neal
 Cyrus Roberts

INDIANS WORK FOR THE NAVY

By LT. FREDERICK W. SLEIGHT, USNR

The story of the American Indian and his efforts in this second great world struggle is not limited to the exploits of soldiers. Men and women too old or too young for service with the armed forces have volunteered for work in the war industries as well as in food production. This report on one of the U. S. Navy's greatest land-based activities illustrates the intense desire of the Indian people to serve where they are directly connected with the work of the war. The Naval Supply Depot at Clearfield, Utah, has as its aim and purpose general service to the fleet. It sends out a lifeline of supplies, pouring the essentials of successful warfare in an endless stream to the far points of the Pacific theatre.

The Depot was established in the Spring of 1943, to start the flow of vital materials to the Navy. At this time, down in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, Indians were leaving home for military service. Ten per cent of the Pueblo Indians had gone into uniform. In the neighboring cities and the local communities help was urgently needed. The older men of the Pueblos, recognizing the emergency, decided to put an advertisement in the local papers offering their services for part-time work in the neighboring area. Soon trucks came pouring into the villages to pick up working parties, some even arriving from Colorado. When word of this project reached the offices of the Civil Service Commission in Denver, they sent a representative to Santo Domingo Pueblo to confer with John Bird, an Indian leader of political and social affairs.

John Bird was told about the new Naval Depot at Clearfield. The Civil Service understood that the Pueblo people wanted to help win the war; here at Clearfield was a place where men were needed, a place contributing directly to our successes in the Pacific. It was agreed that Pueblo men, if they went to work at Clearfield, would be allowed to go home during the summer months to plant and harvest their crops.

At the meeting called by John Bird, the Pueblos agreed that this was work which they wanted to do. The farm agent was convinced that if they came back and farmed in the summer months, the move to Utah for the rest of the year would be good. The task of recruiting men from all the Pueblos was given to John Bird, and he travelled from Taos on the north to Isleta on the south. Santa Clara, Jemez, and Santo Domingo gave the greatest number of workers. Sixty-two men came from Jemez alone. When they were examined and passed as physically fit by Indian Service doctors, they were ready to leave. About 150 men made up the first battalion that set out for Clearfield. The first contingent of work-hungry Pueblos, travelling in coaches reserved for them, arrived at the Navy Depot in December 1943.

Work assigned to the Indians has been varied. John Bird, who travelled with his people to Clearfield, has advanced to a supervisory position. He, like many of his men, has worked on the swing shift. Some of the men have been placed in the transportation division, and others have handled and loaded supplies destined for the ships at sea. Oscar Carlson, labor foreman at the Depot, says that the Indians—Shoshones, Apaches, Sioux, Navajos, Utes, as well as Pueblos—are outstanding workers. They understand instructions well. They are not shirkers on the job. He says, "I have never had an Indian in my office for disciplinary action."

The great problem of production, absenteeism, is unknown among the Indian population of the Depot. Indians are constantly on the job. Indian participation in the War Bond campaigns has been 100 per cent—another indication that the Indians are whole-hearted in their devotion to the cause for which their sons have fought.

For two springs the Pueblo people have gone back to their farms, but, the growing season over, they have returned, often bringing with



Indians unload Oregon timber at the Naval Supply Depot. Official U. S. Navy Photo

them new recruits to help with the big job. Mr. Carlson states that nearly all of the men return after a summer of farming, and that they all seem happy to come back. Futher testimony comes in a report from the Security Department. This office, which handles all the policing of the area, has no record in the files any trouble initiated by the Indians.

From all quarters of the Depot have come similar reports. On the 10th of April, 1945, Rear Admiral Arthur H. Mayo, speaking at the ceremonies commemorating the second anniversary of the Depot's commissioning, said: "It is encouraging to know that many Pueblo Indians. . . . have travelled north to the State of Utah in order to 'man the battle stations' at the Navy Supply Depot at Clearfield. I know that these fine people are doing a splendid job."

High credit should go to the Indian for an outstanding part in our victory. He has sacrificed more than most men who are doing this work. He has left the land he has known all his life and has had to travel to strange places where people often do not understand him and his way of living. In most cases he has left

his family behind. He has had to forego attending the dances and other religious ceremonies that are so much a part of his life. He has had to work under foremen and supervisors, in a way that is new to him. It is an adjustment more difficult for him than for the white man who has known these conditions before.

For all these reasons, the Indian should receive the highest praise. In his quiet way he has shown that he too has a stake in this conflict, and by his personal qualities he has made himself liked by everyone. To men like John Bird should go a special tribute. He helped interpret these modern problems to his people. When his brother Ted was killed in action in Germany last April, he flew home to comfort his mother and father. He has three other brothers in the armed forces overseas.

Like all Americans, these people look forward to the day when the soldiers will come home to a peaceful world. But these Indians have learned new skills and have acquired a new confidence in their own competence which should be very useful in the tasks of peace.

TO THE INDIAN VETERAN

The Congress and the state legislatures have passed many laws providing various benefits for all veterans except those who have been dishonorably discharged from the armed services. Many of you know what these benefits are; but when you come home you will find at the agency someone who can tell you just how to apply for the benefits which you want, and what you must do to qualify. There is no distinction made between Indians and any other veterans. Every organization serving the veteran will serve you. Your Selective Service Board, to which you report within ten days after your return home, will have a counsellor to advise you; and the State agencies, the Red Cross, and other groups will provide information and counsel. The Indian Service will make every effort to direct you to the proper authority as quickly as possible.

If the first thing in your mind is employment, you probably know that you are entitled to get your old job back, or one with equal pay and standing, provided that you have completed your military service satisfactorily, that you are still able to do the job, that you apply for re-

instatement within 90 days of your discharge, and that your employer will not suffer undue hardship by taking you back. Once you are on the job, you may not be dismissed without cause for the period of one year. This is true for Civil Service employees and for those in private industry. If you didn't have a job when you went into the military service, or if you don't want to go back to the job you left, you should apply to the nearest office of the U. S. Employment Service, or, if you want a Federal job, to the Civil Service Commission. You are entitled to preference for jobs in the Indian Service, both as an Indian and as a veteran, but you must of course qualify by training or by examination.

If you want to continue your education, there are many opportunities. Under the G. I. Bill of Rights (Public Law 346, 78th Congress), you are entitled to one year of school or college, if you have served at least 90 days, not counting the time spent in Army or Navy special training courses. You may choose the course you prefer, at any elementary school, high school, college, or vocational training institute on the list



Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte awards the Bronze Star to Pfc. John W. Kionut, Caddo, Oklahoma, for gallantry in action.

you may request have your
printed book sent to you
as soon as possible. The
officer on the right
is an Indian from Oklahoma



approved by the Veterans' Administration, but you must be accepted as qualified by the school you select. A number of Indian Service schools have already been added to the approved list, and a number of special courses have been planned for returning servicemen.

If you are under 25, or if you can show that your education was interrupted when you went into military service, you may continue your education beyond this first year. For each month you spent in active service after September 16, 1940, and before the end of the war, you may have an additional month of schooling, but the total time cannot be more than four years. While you are studying under this program, the Veterans' Administration will allow you \$50 a month for living expenses and will pay your tuition and other fees, including the cost of books, supplies, and equipment, up to \$500 per year. If you have dependents, the subsistence allowance will be increased to \$75 per month. If you receive payment for work done in connection with your study program, your allowance may be decreased, and if you take only a part-time course, you will not receive the full monthly benefit.

Commercial courses, courses in agriculture and stockraising, sheetmetal work, plumbing, drafting, automotive mechanics, carpentry, baking, cooking, machine shop work, masonry, painting and decoration, power plant operation,

printing and binding, and many others, will be offered at eight or more Indian schools: Albuquerque Boarding School, Carson, Chemawa, Chilocco, Flandreau, Wingate, Haskell Institute, and Sherman. Not all of the courses will be available at each school, and other courses will be added from time to time. These courses will be available to non-Indians, if there is room enough, and the Indian veteran is not limited to a choice of Indian schools. You may take any course for which you can qualify, at any approved school.

If you have a disability resulting from your military service, the educational program offered under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, may be more helpful to you. Under this legislation, a disabled veteran may be allowed up to four years of vocational training, during which time he may receive a total pension of not less than \$92 per month. If he has dependents, the allowance is larger.

The G. I. Bill also provides readjustment allowances for veterans who are unable to find work. Any unemployed veteran who has served 90 days or more and has been released without dishonorable discharge, or has been disabled in the line of duty, may receive a weekly readjustment allowance of \$20, less any part-time wages he may receive in excess of \$3. To be eligible for this allowance, the veteran must report regularly to a public employ-

ment office; and if he fails to accept any suitable job offered to him, he is disqualified. He may also be disqualified if he does not attend a free training course available to him, or if he has left suitable work, or is discharged for misconduct. The readjustment allowance may be continued for 24 weeks, plus four weeks for each month of active service, up to a maximum of 52 weeks. If he is self-employed and he can show that his net earnings have been less than \$100 in the month preceding the date of his application, he is entitled to receive an amount large enough to bring his earnings up to \$100 for the month. Benefits under this legislation may not be claimed when five years have passed after the end of the war, and claims must be made within two years after the veteran's discharge from the military service or within two years after the end of the war, whichever date is later.

Veterans may have free hospital care, medical and dental services, through the Veterans' Administration, for any disabilities incurred in the line of duty in the service or aggravated because of such service.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—commonly called the G. I. Bill of Rights—also provides for certain benefits for veterans who want to borrow money to buy or build a home, to purchase a farm, farm equipment or livestock, or to acquire business property. The Federal Government will not make loans or extend any credit under this program. It says simply that if you can get a loan for these purposes from any lending agency, either public or private, such as a bank, corporation, or individual, the Veterans' Administration, on approving the loan, will guarantee one-half of the amount, up to \$2000. The Administrator will also pay the first year's interest on the amount which he guarantees. This interest need not be repaid. The loan itself must be repaid according to the conditions under which it is made.

The lending agency to which you apply for a loan should be one of those serving your community. This organization should understand that you may receive a loan on the same

basis as other veterans, even though you may conduct your operations on trust land belonging to you or on tribal lands operated under an assignment. It should be possible for you to get a loan without any security other than a mortgage on the property you are buying with the money loaned to you; but if other security is required, the Superintendent may approve a lien on trust property, other than land, as collateral. Trust land may not be given as security for these loans.

It should also be understood that the Superintendent may authorize a creditor to enter on the reservation to repossess equipment bought with borrowed money, if the loan should be in default.

If you want to qualify for a farm loan, you must show that you have had farming experience. If your loan is for the purchase of livestock, you must show that you have adequate range on which to run it. If you plan to buy farm machinery, you will have to show that you have land upon which the machinery will be used, and you must also describe your plan of operation and demonstrate that it will produce income enough to repay the loan.

In general, no restrictions will be placed upon property obtained under loans guaranteed under the Act, except those which the lending agency may require in order to protect the loan.

You should remember, too, that you have other ways to obtain a loan, if you are not eligible under the G. I. Bill. The Indian Service may be able to arrange a loan from revolving credit funds; or your tribe may offer to lend you what you need. There are many avenues to explore.

From time to time, Congress may make changes in the provisions of the G. I. Bill and other servicemen's legislation. Allowances for the unemployed veteran and for the veteran attending school may be increased. You are urged to take advantage of the program which you feel will be most useful to you. Get all the information available, consult with everyone who can be of help to you, and make full use of the opportunities which you have earned by your service to your country.



The Marine Corps band plays the national anthem as the flag is raised at the dedication of Ray Enouf Field, Klamath Agency, Oregon. The airfield is named in honor of the only Klamath Indian to lose his life in World War II, a Marine private first class, who was killed while acting as first-aid man in the front lines on Iwo Jima. Ceremonies dedicating the field took place on September 27, 1945.



Three Indian girls in the Women's Reserve of the U. S. Marine Corps: Left to right, Minnie Spotted Wolf, Blackfeet, Montana; Celia Mix, Potawatomi, Michigan; and Viola Eastman, Chippewa-Sioux, Minnesota. Official U.S. Marine Corps photograph.

INDIAN WOMEN WORK FOR VICTORY

Indian women, anxious to help out during the war-created manpower shortage, have made an astonishingly large contribution to their country's needs. Thousands of them have left their homes to work in factories, on ranches and farms, and even as section-hands, to replace men who were vitally needed elsewhere. They have joined the nurses' corps, the military auxiliaries, the Red Cross, and the American Women's Voluntary Service.

Not content with this, they have given their services in many other and more unusual ways. More than 500 Eskimo and Indian women and girls worked day and night manufacturing skin clothing, mittens, mukluks, moccasins, snowshoes, and other articles of wearing apparel for our forces serving in cold weather or at high altitudes. An Alaskan Indian woman ran a trap line to make money for war bonds.

Cherokee girls wove and sold baskets, buying war stamps with the money. On the Eastern Cherokee reservation, women and girls planted and harvested the crops, and even drove tractors.

Forty Chippewa women formed a rifle brigade for home defense. An old Kiowa woman gave \$1,000 to the Navy Relief Fund as her contribution. Osage women, draped in their brilliant blankets, spent long hours at sewing machines for the Red Cross.

In the West, a Pueblo woman drove a truck between Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, delivering milk to the Indian school. She not only serviced her own truck but also helped

ed at the school garage as a mechanic. Many Indian women became silversmiths, and made insignia for the armed forces. At Fort Wingate, New Mexico, the Navajo women's work ranged from that of chemists to truck drivers. Two Indian women in California served at a lonely observation post, driving the twelve miles to their position in a rickety old automobile.

The war plants had many Indian women on their rolls, working as riveters, inspectors, sheet metal workers, and machinists. An Indian girl was chosen at one plant to receive the Army-Navy E for her fellow-workers.

In the Indian forests, hitherto considered as providing work fit only for men, the Indian women learned to take over many tasks. Treatment for blister rust was given 80,182 acres of forest, mainly in the Lake states, and Indian women performed much of the labor. On the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin, fifty women replaced men at the mill. Crews consisting of two women and one man planted young trees to replace those cut down in the Red Lake forest in Minnesota. During the short period in the spring which is considered most advantageous for such planting, 90,700 trees were replaced on 238 acres of land. Indian women have "manned" fire lookout stations on the Colville and Klamath reservations. An Indian woman acted as guard at the Dry Creek station on the Yakima forest, and another learned to be a radio operator at the central camp on the Quinault reservation.

Cpl. Anna Reeves, WAC

Ensign Cora Bruner, NC, USNR

Celia C. Cook, SK 2-c, WAVES





In a formal ceremony at Laguna Pueblo, Mrs. Frank Paisano, Jr. accepts the Air Medal awarded to her husband, a prisoner of war in Germany. Lt. Paisano was later released and returned home. Official Photo U. S. A. A. F.

PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED

Many Indians reported as prisoners of war have now been released and have come home again. Lt. Frank Paisano, Jr., a prisoner of the Germans, has returned to Laguna Pueblo. During his absence he was awarded the Air Medal, which his wife accepted in his name. Omar Schoenborn, Chippewa, once reported dead, was one of 83 men who escaped death when the prison ship carrying them to Japan was sunk off Leyte. He managed to swim ashore and to hide from the Japanese until the arrival of the American forces. Gilmore C. Daniels, Osage, who joined the Royal Canadian Air

Force early in the war, spent nearly four years in a German prison camp before the advancing armies released him. Another Osage, Major Edward E. Tinker, a nephew of General Clarence Tinker, was taken prisoner when he crashed in Bulgaria, and was freed by the Russian advance.

Among the American prisoners released by the 6th Ranger Battalion from Cabanatuan Prison in the Philippines on January 30, 1945, was Major Caryl L. Picotte, Sioux-Omaha, formerly of Nebraska, but now stationed in Oakland, California.

23VARE 30

S-Sgt. John Lee Reddeagle, Quapaw, and his wife. Sgt. Reddeagle, wearer of the Air Medal, was released from a German prison camp after several months of captivity.

Major Picotte was called to active duty with the Air Corps in September, 1941, and sent to the Philippines. On his arrival in Manila he was assigned to duty as Associate Engineering Officer at the Philippine Air Depot, Nichols Field.

After the Japanese air attack on Nichols Field, December 8, 1941, when most of the serviceable American aircraft were destroyed, Major Picotte assisted in the organization of a provisional Air Corps regiment which fought as infantry from January 1, 1942, until the capitulation of Bataan on April 9th of that year. He was in the famous Death March from Bataan to the first American prisoner-of-war camp at O'Donnell, covering 80 miles in three days with one meal of rice. In June he was moved to Cabanatuan, where he remained until released by the Rangers two and a half years later. During the last days before the fall of Bataan, he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star.

Major Picotte comes of a distinguished Indian family. His grandfather was Joseph LaFlesche (Iron Eyes), the last chief of the Omaha tribe. His mother, Susan LaFlesche Picotte, was the first Indian woman physician and is remembered with veneration for her life of unselfish service to both Indians and Whites. The late Francis LaFlesche, distinguished ethnologist, was his uncle, and Suzette LaFlesche Tibbles, (Bright Eyes), who lectured throughout



the civilized world and was the most famous Indian woman of the 1880's and 1890's, was his aunt.

Major Picotte reported that there were more than 300 Indians on Bataan and Corregidor. While in the prison camps he met and talked with many from all sections of the country. He added, "Their battle record, individually and as a whole, left nothing to be desired."

Not all the news of the prisoners of war is good. Some did not survive the rigors and the mistreatment in the camps, and some were lost in the torpedoing of several ships carrying prisoners of war from the Philippines to Japan. Others perished when another ship was bombed and sunk in Subic Bay. It is hoped that, as time goes on, more will be found alive and that the lists of released prisoners will grow.

A FAMILY OF BRAVES

Six grandsons of the Reverend Ben Brave, retired Sioux minister, have shown their patriotism by donning uniforms. Four went into the Army, one into the Navy, and one into the Coast Guard.

Staff Sgt. Francis E. Brave received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, evacuating 30 German prisoners to the rear under enemy fire on Anzio beachhead. "During the two hours required for the trip," to quote the citation, "Sergeant Brave had to wade through waist-deep water and frequently had to take cover from enemy tank and mortar shells; however, he controlled his prisoners and brought them to the proper collecting point. Sergeant Brave's gallant conduct made possible the early gathering of important information from the prisoners and reflects much credit on the Army of the United States."

Staff Sgt. Waldron A. Frazier, also a grandson of the Reverend Brave, served with the Second Troop Carrier Squadron for four years, during two of which he was stationed successively in China, India, and Burma. As crew chief of the "Thunderbird," one of the big transport planes, he had more than 125 hours of combat flying time, and he wore the Air Medal, the Pacific Theater Ribbon with two

battle stars, and the American Defense Ribbon. His group won two Presidential Unit citations. Last December he was killed in a plane crash while being invalidated home.

Nearly four hundred of "The Chief's" friends decided to do something in his memory. Accordingly, they bought for his little girl, Ilona Joyce, \$1,025 worth of War Bonds; and sent a check for the \$14.45 left over from the purchases. Among the donors were all ranks from majors to privates. "We hope that this little gift will help to give Ilona Joyce some of the things that Waldron would like her to have," they wrote.

The other four grandsons are doing well, and no doubt we shall hear brave stories of them. They are: Cpl. Alexander A. Brave, Sgt. Judson B. Brave, and Ronald H. and Donald H. Frazier, twins, who are in the Coast Guard and the Navy, respectively.

The Reverend Brave's son, Ben, was recently discharged from the Army for overage. A son-in-law, Lt. Frank Fox, is in the Army, and another grandson, John W. Frazier, Jr., has recently donned the uniform. Two grandsons-in-law, James Wilson and Russell DeCora, complete the family fighting group.



Top, S-Sgt. Judson Brave; center, S-Sgt. Francis Brave, S-Sgt. Waldron Frazier, Cpl. Alexander Brave; bottom, Ronald and Donald Frazier.



Mrs. Etta S. Jones receives from Secretary Ickes a check for \$6887.54, covering her salary for the years she spent as a prisoner in Japan. She was captured on Attu.

INDIAN SERVICE EMPLOYEES IN THE WAR

Twenty-one employees of the Indian Service gave their lives for the cause of freedom and justice, some of them in action against the enemy, some in training, some by accident, and some by illness. There will be more names to add to the list when the reckoning is completed. Captain Homer Claymore, pilot of a B-17 bomber in the 8th Air Force, has been missing for many months and must be presumed lost. He was employed as a baker at Pine Ridge before he entered the AAF. Lt. Orian Wynn, of the Consolidated Ute Agency, was reported missing after a raid on enemy territory from his base in Italy.

The prisoners of war released by the victorious armies of the United Nations include Soldier Sanders, baker at the Sequoyah School, Wallace Tyner, clerk at Jicarilla, and Marion Chadaclo, assistant at Navajo. They were all prisoners of the Germans. Cornelius Gregory, teacher at Fort Sill, spent eleven months interned in Sweden, following a raid on Germany during which his plane was damaged and had to land in neutral territory. Mrs. Etta S. Jones, teacher, who was captured when the Japanese invaded the island of Attu in June 1942, was found in a camp near Tokyo and brought back to the United States. Her husband, who was a

special assistant and operated the radio station on the island, was killed at the time of the invasion. Dr. Sidney E. Seid, formerly physician at the Chilocco School, survived more than three years' imprisonment in Japan.

Still to be heard from are Louis E. Williams, clerk at Pine Ridge, and Roy J. House, clerk at Jicarilla, who were made prisoners by the Japanese during the first campaigns in the Philippines.

Indian Service employees have won decorations for gallantry and courage. Lt. William Sixkiller, Jr., who died of wounds received in action on Saipan, received the posthumous award of the Silver Star. Another Indian Office employee, Sgt. Robert Duffin, wears the same decoration, awarded for exploits in Germany, and Philip Kowice, of the United Pueblos Agency, earned his Silver Star in the Italian campaign. Bronze Star Medals were awarded to Lt. James M. Ware, of the Osage Agency, who directed evacuation of the wounded in an Ital-

ian engagement, although seriously wounded himself; to Colonel E. Morgan Pryse, Director of Roads, for the construction of airfields in advance combat sectors; and to Major Delmer F. Parker, Physician at the Pawnee Agency, for his work as surgeon in the Pacific theatre. Capt. Louis J. Feves, furloughed from his position as physician at the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, won the Soldier's Medal when he went to the rescue of injured crew members of a bomber which had crashed on a heavily-mined reef in the Gilbert Islands.

The list of those wounded in action includes Henry McEwin (Engineer, Chilocco School), Walter W. Nations (Agricultural Extension Agent, United Pueblos), Nelson Thompson (Assistant, Navajo), Walter Campbell (Barber, Sherman Institute), Franklin Gritts (Teacher, Haskell Institute), Michael Bordeaux (Clerk, Rosebud), James M. Ware (Clerk, Osage), Henry Garcia (Orderly, Navajo), and Morris James (Mechanic, Pine Ridge).

IN MEMORIAM

Joe Singer
C. Foster Jones
Percy Archdale
Irwin G. Price
Alfred Begay
Cruz McDaniels
Richard Monte Strong
William Sixkiller, Jr.
Harold A. Wood
Esther F. Henry
Susan Motylewski
James F. Klock
Winfield Robinson
Velma Miller
Allen E. Lovine
Joe Gonzales
Ted Bird
Vicenti Mirabal
William Silas Coons
Fred James
Wilson Tso

Assistant, Navajo Agency
Assistant, Alaska Service
Clerk, Truxton Canyon Agency
Forest Ranger, Fort Apache Agency
Farmer, Navajo Agency
Clerk, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency
Engineering Aide, United Pueblos Agency
Clerk, Chicago Office
Engineer, United Pueblos Agency
Field Nurse, Osage Agency
Teacher, Navajo Agency
Physician, Consolidated Chippewa Agency
Forester, Colville Agency
Nurse, Navajo Agency
Boys' Adviser, Carson Agency
Pump Operator, Sells Agency
Truck Driver, United Pueblos Agency
Teacher, United Pueblos Agency
Farm Agent, Shawnee Agency
Bus Driver, Pima Agency
General Mechanic, Navajo Agency

May 10, 1942
June 8, 1942
February 7, 1943
November 23, 1943
October 26, 1943
May 18, 1944
June 1, 1944
July 13, 1944
July 17, 1944
August 18, 1944
October 29, 1944
December 12, 1944
December 15, 1944
December 19, 1944
March 27, 1945
March 31, 1945
April 1, 1945
April 7, 1945
April 14, 1945
May 7, 1945
May 13, 1945

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